CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,362—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st Feb.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. BENGAL	4490	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd " Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

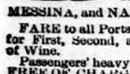
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th Feb.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2353	500	H. Weighell	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	29th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BASAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
31st January, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 15th March 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th February.
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	25th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3933	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 18th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 22nd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ARMENIA... 3,395 Tons.....Sailing 28th Feb.
S.S. NUBIA ..... 3,551 " ..... " 25th Mar.

THESE Steamers will sail punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and are fitted out with every comfort for First-class Passengers. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). The Voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For Rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Campbell	3,267	21st March 1891.

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th Febuary, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price: Bottles, Rs. 33; Half-bottles, Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing digestive and tonic properties which should characterize ale Beers.

Bottles, per dozen	Rs. 6 8	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 4 6
Bottles, per case of four dozen	" 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	" 25 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in Purity, Quality, and Excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	33 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Gin. Dry and pure, very palatable flavour.	22 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN. A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	23 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN. High quality and delicate flavour.	17 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY. A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY. A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY. A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone.	28 0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt WHISKY. A sound Spirit with a delicious, full, mellow flavour.	25 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY. Specially adapted for medical use.	**** 61 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY. Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	*** 38 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY. A very choice and matured spirit.	** 34 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY. A sound and good Peg Brandy.	* 30 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6 0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.	
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125 0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50
Shell do.	" 20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	" 1 8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3 0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2 0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	" 5 0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	" 5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	" 4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	" 5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

WHITE SHIRTS, COLOURED SHIRTS.

A CHOICE VARIETY.

	Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's) Very Soft, Fast Colors	½ doz. 30 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC Best French	" 27 0
BEST WHITE For Day Wear	" 25 0
BEST WHITE Colars Attached	" 27 0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To Order	" 30 0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL For Tennis	each 8 8
COLORED FLANNEL All Neat Patts	" 8 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL Very Cool	" 7 8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL Beautifully Soft	" 8 8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES: Striking Hours and Half-Hours .....Rs. 225
PRICES: Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... " 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

SHERRIES.

	Rs. a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	42 8
" " Black Capsule	40 0
Solera, Black Capsule	31 8
Amoroso, "	30 0
Montilla "	30 0
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	30 0
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	25 0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	23 0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	23 0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	22 0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18 0
Do. Blue Seal	15 0
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	17 8
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	42 0
Do. Blue Capsule	26 0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	40 0
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	40 0
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	28 8
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	25 0
Full Body, Red Capsule	21 0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	16 8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON, 1891.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE

BEG to inform Residents and Visitors that their Branch Establishment is now open and stocked with the Newest and Choicest Description of Gentlemen's Hosiery, Gloves, Shirtings, Hats and Helmets, etc., etc., etc.

N. B.—High Class Tailoring and First Class Cutting.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.

LARGELY used and prescribed by Medical Faculties for helping Memory and removing morbid Conditions of Nerve and Brain Powers. It banishes nervous fears and nervousness natural to some Candidates preparing for Examination. Price, Rs. 2-4.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS

Radically cure Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. Few Doses of this Preparation positively give relief in Dysentery, however obstinate. Re. 1-4.

HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE

Is a never failing cure for Indian Ringworm, *Dhobies' Itch*, and allied Skin Diseases. Price, As. 6 per Packet.

ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM

Marvellously effective in all Disorders by which Infants and Children are threatened. Is a true Mother's Friend in time of need. Re. 1.

Can be had of MESSRS. F S. MADON and Co., and all other Medicine Vendors.

☞ PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACG. Co., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10-8; Pints, Rs. 6,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Largest and Most Varied Stock of Carpets, Curtains, Dhurries, Palangposh, Art Curtains, Silver Print Purdahs, &c. &c. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

AND

LADY HARRIS.

FAREWELL! FAREWELL!!

TO

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

AT 9-30 O'CLOCK.

MR.

FRANK LINCOLN,

AMERICA'S GREATEST HUMORIST.

NEW FEATURES.

Prices :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

THE following IMPORTANT TELEGRAM received from MR. FILLIS :—

ONE THOUSAND PERSONS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE to the Farewell Performance in Calcutta.

THE TROUPE WILL ARRIVE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVENING, 19TH FEBRUARY, BY SPECIAL TRAIN AND WILL OPEN THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY EVENING, With the Grandest Combination of Noveltie ever got together in the East.

PERFORMING LIONS, ELEPHANT, MONKEYS, STAG, CAMEL, etc.

40 PERFORMING HORSES and PONIES,

15 LADY ARTISTES.

17 GENTLEMEN ARTISTES.

[FILLIS' OWN BAND OF 10 PERFORMERS,

And a Host of AUXILARIES.

Forming the Greatest Company of

EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS, BICYCLISTS, WHIMSICALS, AND MUSICAL NOVELTIES THAT HAS EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

The Marquee and Grounds lit entirely by ELECTRICITY supplied by Messrs. VOLKART BROS., under the Supervision of Mr. A. A. CRAWFORD.

The Magnificent Stud of Horses, Ponies, and Menagerie open during intervals to holders of First Class Tickets free.

Book early to secure Seats.

Booking Office opens on Friday Morning.

NOTICE.

No Goods to be supplied unless by written order signed by either

F. E. FILLIS, Sole Proprietor,
W. LUNARDI, Business Manager,
E. C. CLITHEROW, Advance Agent.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN MACGREGOR, 3,000 tons, Captain G. Miller, will sail for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 5th April, 1891.

The Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1891.

SPECIAL SAFE.

CHUBB'S 1 KW PATENT.

Most secure against Fire and Thieves.

Size 31 in. by 24 in. by 22 in.

FITTINGS :—

ONE CUPBOARD with Moveable SHELF, ONE Large DRAWER and TWO Small DRAWERS, each fitted with SPRING-LOCK to shut, and two Distinct Keys, but one MASTER-KEY, will open to all, inside FITTINGS as well as SAFES DOOR. Price Rs. 600.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 11 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th February, 1891.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Ladies' Invitation Night by Tickets only.

5 to 7 p.m. admission, As. 8.

8-30 to 11 p.m. Admission Re 1.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC TEST of the "TITAN" AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER will take place on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 4-30 p. m., at the Star of India Mills, Parel, when all Millowners, Agents, Secretaries, Managers, &c., and representatives of Insurance Companies are specially invited to attend.

SANDS WALKER, 42, Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES

CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach. This avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and, brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. per box.

CASCARA-HAWLEY. Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.

SAVAR'S COCA WINE. Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.

SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES. Always relieves Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,

KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on Monday, the 16th day of March 1891, for the construction of Challs for Sweepers, &c, at Khursetji Suklaji Street.

2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th February 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the following Services for the official year 1891-1892, viz :—

GROUP I.—Ordinary and petty repairs to all the Military Buildings and works in Bombay in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, together with all small new works in Bombay, which are estimated to cost less than Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) each.

GROUP II.—Ordinary and petty repairs to all the Military Buildings and Works in the Island of Bombay, which are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

GROUP III.—Ordinary and petty repairs to all the Military Buildings and Works situated on Oyster Rock, Middle Ground, Cross Island, and Butcher's Island.

GROUP IV.—Supply of and repairs to Barrack Furniture in Bombay.

GROUP V.—Ordinary and petty repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings at Deolali, which are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, together with all small new works at Deolali, which are estimated to cost less than Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) each.

2.—Conditions of contract can be seen and forms of tenders and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Office, Store Lane, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or at the Military Works Office, Camp Deolali, during office hours.

3.—Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 2nd March, 1891, when they will be opened.

4.—The acceptance of the lowest, or of any, tender is not guaranteed.

W. H. HAYDON, Lt.-Col., R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works Military Works Deptt., Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.

FRESH SHIPMENT RECEIVED LAST WEEK, Per P. & O. S. S. "ORIENTAL"

OF ALL KINDS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT;

DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER,

ILFORD'S AND EASTMAN'S

BROMIDE PAPERS,

PLATINOTYPE REQUISITES,

CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS,

&c., &c.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

THE SANITARY SUPPLY COMPANY.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT,

60, KHUMBALLA HILL,

Near Messrs. Kemp and Co.

THE ENGLISH DAIRY MACHINES of the latest improvement are now working at the above place and the most pure, fresh, and excellent products can safely be depended upon to be had there early Morning and Evening daily at the following prices :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
MILK	Per seer	0	2	6
BUTTER	Per ½ lb.	0	5	0
Do.	Per 2 oz.	0	2	6
CREAM	Per lb.	0	9	0
CREAM CHEESE	Per lb.	1	8	0
SEPARATED MILK, being free from fatty matter, is easily digestible, and very nutritious	Per seer	0	1	0
MALAHI of DAHI	Per lb.	0	10	
SHIKHAND sweet, spiced with SHELLED PISTACHIONUT	Per lb.	0	7	0

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER.

N.B.—To regular monthly Customers will be sold Milk at 2 annas per Seer and Butter at Re. 1-2 per lb., or Annas 4½ per ½ lb. and they are requested to send for their supplies as early as possible in the Morning.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, A.W., Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A FRENCH MATRICULATION CLASS OPENED at Grant Road for Girls only. Address, apply to "X," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED FEW KOSMOPHON ACCORDIANS, with Harmonish Clockwork and Dampers, with 8 Bills, Rs. 25—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bander, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—A well-matched Pair of Black ARAB HORSES (about 14·2) both go well in Single and Double Harness and carry a Lady. Price Rs. 500. Apply to Col. PEARSE, R. A., Colaba.

TO BE SOLD.—The good will Stock-in-Trade of a Millinery and Dress Making Business, doing well. A favorable opportunity for Investors. Apply for particulars "Y. A. K.," care of this Paper.

PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A BACHELOR will be pleased to hear from any respectable family desirous of accommodating him in a furnished and comfortable Bed Room from 1st April next. Terms, no consideration provided, no other Boarders and sociability, and first-class Table guaranteed. Fort preferred. Address "LOVER OF MUSIC," care of this Paper.

AN ENGINEER holding a Second-Class Board of Trade Certificate of Competency with good Certificate of Character is desirous of working his passage Homewards.—SHEPHERD and Co.

WANTED, a CARDING MASTER for the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore. Salary Rs. 250 per Mensem, with free Quarters and a Commission. Applications, with copies of Testimonials, to be forwarded to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Cawnpore.

WANTED, two European, Eurasian or Native LADIES in a most respectable and first class Photographic Establishment Up-Country-Good knowledge of Hindustani essential. Apply to "D.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of an Infant on the Voyage to England about the end of March. Free passage will be given in return. Apply to "L.," care of this Paper.

BREAKFASTS AND TIFFINS.—Tea, Coffee and Ices, Mutton Patties, &c., at PEARSE'S, the Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!—The following are now available :—Honey Comb Towels, 72 in. by 36 in. per dozen Rs. 9; Honey Comb Towels, 36 in. by 25 in. per dozen Rs. 4-8; Huckaback Towels, 45 in. by 30 in. per dozen Rs. 5-12; Turkish Towels, 22 in. by 36 in, per dozen Rs. 6; Hand Towels, 24 in. by 36 in, per dozen Rs. 3. All of guaranteed durability. For samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to a LADY, or as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in an European or Parsi Family. Letters to "M," care of this Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold Framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Best ADEN PUMICE. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROTHERS, 41, Meadow Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

TO TAILORS, CUTTERS.—WANTED, a Good Steady Man. Apply with references, &c., &c. to "E," care of this Office.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,373,092. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A FAVOURABLE Opportunity offered to small Capitalists wishing to invest in a Profitable Business. Full particulars may be had by applying to "Y. A. K.," care of this Paper.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER cures CONSUMPTION and all GERM Diseases PERMANENTLY by killing the BACILLI. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets sent free—Sole Depot, 26, Medows Street, Fort.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RACES.—1891.

GENTLEMEN who may not have seen the SUBSCRIPTION LIST BOOKS now in Circulation, and wishing to subscribe, will please send their names stating the amount they wish to subscribe to the Assistant Secretary, Sleater Road, Tardeo. Tickets of admission will be sent them by the Assistant Secretary.

E. LAWRENCE, Honorary Secretary.

16th February, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for LAYING TROOP SIDINGS and CONSTRUCTING a PLATFORM at Ghoreperi.

Sealed tenders must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before the 20th February, 1891.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

Full particulars with regard to the work can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A.M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer, Poona Division, S. M. Ry.

Poona, Dated 7th February, 1891.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 20th February, 1891, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be duly submitted. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD HARRIS in the Chair.

J. A. SELLAR, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 12th February 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 21 feet, now lying on the Company's Premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot or delivered by the Company into Barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's Premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th January, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,150 tons TEAKWOOD SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under four Separate Specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 18th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th January, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Rod lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Khetwady, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact, the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

2.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote and Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, as Directors of the Company.

4.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5.—To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

6.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

7.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 18th February, 1891, both days inclusive.

CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

A SINGLE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPEN to ALL PLAYERS for a Cup, VALUE Rs. 500, presented by the Club, will be held on the Club Ground, commencing on 2nd March.

The Winner to hold the Cup till 31st December, 1891.

Any player winning the Cup for three successive years to retain it for good.

Entries accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 10 to be made to the Honorary Secretary, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, by 26th instant.

Rs. 100 to go to the second in the Tournament.

For further information apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENT is in BOMBAY with Samples of every Description of Dr. Jaeger's underclothing for Ladies', Men, and Children's wear.

HARRY CLARK & Co., 13, Meadow Street.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS

FOR

LETTS'S DIARIES

IN

VARIOUS SIZES.

Apply to

HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,

BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,

VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spout up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C, "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1888.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley, "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macleod, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion." —J. B. Hage, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to Memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din-Khan, "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 10 each. Apply to E. Fisk, Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order,

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Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
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Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, ervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½, High Holborn, London, Eng.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OF

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 3-30 p.m.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Mr. Frank Lincoln at Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Departure of Sir Frederick Roberts, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Karagola arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th:—I. M. S. Canning, for Karachi. Yesterday:—Woodcock (s), for Aden, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi to-day, at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th February, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 29, *viz.*, 1s. 5d. per rupee.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LD.—We learn that the directors of this Company propose to pay a dividend of Re. 1 per share from the profits earned by the company during the past year.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly lecture, open to the public, will be given this afternoon at 5-30 p.m., in the Money School, by the Rev. Prof. Alexander, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., &c., on "Liquor and Life Assurance."

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—Rahimtoolla Mahomed and three other Mahomedans were yesterday placed by Inspector Hiscocks, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of gambling with cards and money. While the inspector was going his rounds on the night of Monday last, he found the accused gambling, and arrested them. The accused pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 2 each.

THE H. M. S. SERPENT RELIEF FUND.—By kind permission of Captain W. H. Henderson, R. N., of H. M. S. Conquest, the Snowdrop Minstrel Troupe of H. M. S. Conquest will give a variety entertainment on behalf of the widows and orphans of those drowned in H.M.S. Serpent, on Tuesday evening, at the Novelty Theatre. His Excellency the Governor Lord Harris has very kindly given his patronage, and also H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Sir G. Richards Greaves, K.C.B.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Tookaram Balia, a Hindoo, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, with assaulting a woman, named Essee. It appeared that the complainant, who was a friend of the accused, was visited by the latter on Sunday, and after having liquor together they quarrelled over some money matters. The accused struck her a severe blow on the forehead with a stick. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Secretariat, at 5-45 this evening:—

Italian National Hymn .....Magazzari.
Overture.....Emma di Resburgo .....Meyerbeer.
Gavotte .....Saidie.....Amillon.
Cavatina.....Lucia di Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
Valse .....Passing Clouds .....E. H, Prout.
Quadrille ...Seekadet .....Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERIES.—The latest addition to this wonderful exhibition of mysteries is the electric lady. This, unlike the others, is no illusion; but an extraordinary specimen of humanity, which has created a considerable amount of interest amongst the members of the medical profession. H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and suite visited the tent of mysteries the other evening, and held conversation with the electric lady, and permitted her to pass his hand over her face, expressing great astonishment at the result. The tent is to remain in Bombay a month or two longer, as many new novelties have yet to be introduced.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Musnea Malaria, a Hindoo boatman, aged 35, was prosecuted by Captain Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, on a charge of sailing in the fair-way of the harbour without his lights, on Monday night, in contravention of Section 6, Act X. of 1889, (Indian Ports Act) and Rule 42 of the Bombay Port Rules. The Magistrate remarked that the moon was getting near its full, and he never seemed to get these cases till that period. The prisoner, in defence, deposed that he had lamps, but they were broken. A fine of Rs. 3 was imposed.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—Bombay Grasses (Part III.), by Dr. J. C. Lisboa. Sporting Notes.—I. Markhor Shooting in East Afghanistan, by Mr. J. E. Penton. 2. A Wounded Bear charging up a tree, by Mr. J. D. Inverarity. 3. The Bengal Water Cock in Guzerat, by Mr. H. Littledale. Miscellaneous Notes.—1. Periodical Flowering of Strobilanthes Sp. and Æchmanthera tomentosa, by Mr. J. F. Duthie. 2. Parasitic Flies, by Mr. E. H. Aitken. 3. Dissemination of Larvæ, by Mr. E. H. Aitken. 4. Red Ants' Nests, by Mr. E. H. Aitken.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF BULLOCKS.—At the instance of the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Whullee Dhosow and four other bullock-cart drivers were, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday charged with working their oxen which were in an emaciated condition and suffering from sore necks. The first and third accused, who admitted the offence, were fined Rs. 2 each; while the second was fined Re. 1. The fourth culprit denied working his lean animal and yoking it to heavy cart loads. The Magistrate warned him against continuing the practice till the animal was in good condition. The fifth cartman expressed his willingness to send one of his animals for treatment to the hospital, and the emaciated one to Pinjrapole. He was warned and discharged.

FAREWELL TO "LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER."—It seems rather an exaggeration to say that no public entertainer who has visited Bombay of recent years, has single-handed, drawn the people to see and hear him as has Mr. Frank Lincoln, "America's greatest humourist and mimic," as he has been called in the American press, has created so much genuine merriment, but it is so. "Lincoln and laughter," to quote an expression from his own programme go both together. It is admitted it takes something considerably beyond the common-place to draw Bombay society to places of public entertainment, and it was Mr. Lincoln's original intention to appear but once in Bombay before proceeding on his tour. His first appearance, however, created such an impression that he was asked to give a second. That was even more successful than the first, and he got a crowded hall, his fame having, after only one performance, spread through the city, creating a considerable amount of curiosity to see him. After Saturday's performance he was asked if he could not see his way to give a third. For this, however, it was found the Framji Cowasji Institute was too small, and the Novelty Theatre, which, by the way had been otherwise occupied on the evenings of his previous performances, was secured for this evening. It is evident there is to be a large audience at the Novelty Theatre to-night, for all the orchestral stalls, and many seats in the circle are already booked.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Dayal Bhimji	100	0	0
Mons. C. H. Pernet.....	5	0	0
Total.....	105	0	0
Amount of subscriptions previously acknowledged	73,318	6	6
Grand total...	73,423	6	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (37th list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mons. C. H. Pernet.....	5	0	0
Total.....	5	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	74,068	6	6
Grand total.	74,073	6	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

THE KHAMBEKER STREET POISONING CASE.

DR. BLANEY, the Coroner, resumed the inquest on the death of the five people who are alleged to have been poisoned at Khambeker Street on the morning of the 22nd of January last. Mr. Little, the Government Prosecutor, was present on behalf of the Government.

Babajee Arjoon, a police jamadar, said:—On Thursday, the 22nd of last month, at about 1-45 a.m., while going my rounds, I received information that three or four men had suddenly died at Memon Wada. I reported the matter to Inspector Nolan, of the Pydhonee Police Station. He directed me to go and ascertain if the report was correct. I then went to Khambekar Street, and in the front of the house I found three Mahomedan biers and two men on the verandah preparing shrouds. I did not speak to anybody, but went back to Inspector Nolan. On my way I heard that a dead body had been carried to Jakeria Musjid Road from the house in Khambeker Street. I gave all this information to Inspector Nolan. Mr. Nolan communicated the matter to Superintendent Cobb, and we all went and saw the dead body of a woman, named Fatma, incharge of which a sepoy was placed. We then went to Khambeker Street. On the third storey of the house we found in the front room the dead bodies of Haji Mawladina Noormahomed, and Haji Abdoola Noormahomed. In the back-room we saw a iron chatti on fire. We placed a policeman in charge of the two dead bodies and went upstairs to the fourth storey. There in the front room we saw the dead bodies of two women, named Halimabai and Karimabai. There also we placed a policeman in charge of the bodies. We all then came down, and I went to report the matter to Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdool Ali. I also saw Subhedar Roshun Ali, of the Detective Police. The Subhedar and myself then went to the house in Kambeker Street. We looked for Dawood, the servant of the house, but he could not be found. We asked Bachoo where his servant was, but he gave us no satisfactory answer. After about one hour and a half's inquiry we found Dawood on the first floor of a house, belonging to one Kutbudin, in Jakeria Masjid Road. He was taken to the house in Kambeker Street. After the first sitting of this inquest I accompanied the dead bodies of the five persons I have named to the morgue. I remained in charge of the bodies till Drs. Smith and Choksey came there.

Dr. Barry, chemical analyser to Government, said:—On the 22nd of January last I received from the Bombay Coroner's Surgeon ten sealed bottles, also at the hands of Inspector Nolan three sealed bottles on the 23rd, and also a sealed parcel and a sealed packet. The bottles were labelled in pairs. There were in all five pairs. Two of the three bottles sent by Inspector Nolan contained milk and one water. The sealed parcel contained a pot of *khicheri*. The sealed packet contained some powder. The contents of these bottles were apparently as described on the labels. Upon examination I found strychnia present in each of the five bottle labelled to contain the stomach contents of the five deceased. I think that the quantity of strychnia found in each of the bottles was sufficient to cause the death of an adult.

Inspector Nolan then gave evidence similar to that given by the first witness, and added: I went to Bheesti Mohla. There I saw one Alamkhan. He made a statement and pointed out the deceased, as his sister Fatmabai. I then went with Alamkhan to No. 69 Khambeker Street. The inspector next corroborated the last portion of the evidence given by Babajee Arjoon, and added that when he examined the cook-room of that house about 3-30 the same afternoon he found in that room Rs. 21 in silver in a box. Dawood, who was then in the room, said that the money belonged to him. I gave the box into the charge of a policeman. On the 2nd February, in consequence of information received he arrested Bachoo Haji Abdulla, and his wife Rahimatbai, in the house, in Khambeker Street.

The inquest was at this stage adjourned till the 25th instant.

INDIAN PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—William Hoskins Daniel, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, gentleman, for an improved antiseptic compound for preserving perishable articles. George Robins, of Nursery House, Modern Road, Merton, in the County of Surreys, Permanent way Superintendent, for improvements in the permanent way of railways. William Friese Greene, Photographer, and Mortimer Evans, Civil, Engineer, both of Piccadilly, London, England, for improved apparatus for taking photographs in rapid series. Syed Ameer Alee, Coffee-Planter, inhabitant of Hossan, in Province of Mysore, temporarily residing at Silladar Lines Road, Bangalore City, for a "Coffee-Peeler" to be called "the Hussani Coffee-Peeler." Cesar Felix Josz, of 92 Boulevard Lsopold II, Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of ornamental plates of metal or other sheets. Marcelin Castelnau, of Paris, in the French Republic, Engineer, for improvements in ore concentrators. Iwan Hoffmann, Sculptor of Neuschlonssig, near Leipsic, in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for improvements or in relating to harness, especially applicable for controlling frightened or runaway horses. Richard Stanfield, Professor of Engineering of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Thomas Clarkson, Demonstrator in Metallurgy, of King's College, London, England, for an improved method, and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores. Joseph Elton Bott, of Eyam, in the County of Derby, England, Metallurgist, for improvements in circular saws.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

"EXPERIENTIA DOCET" writes a home paper:—As the lists of cadets entering and leaving Sandhurst have been recently published, and as perhaps, a certain proportion of them will be contemplating joining the Indian Staff Corps, a word of warning may not be inopportune. I do not ask anyone to take my advice—which is don't—without making further inquires, but I would suggest that each young officer or cadet should make the fullest inquires as to his own prospects in the Staff Corps before finally exiling himself for life. The authorities publish a certain prospectus as to the terms and conditions of service in the Staff Corps, but like many others it is somewhat misleading. I do not intend to go into the grievances of the officers in Staff Corps, but only to point out a few reasons why it is better to serve in a British regiment than a native. To those who have no private means whatever I unhesitatingly advise to keep out of the army altogether; their life will be even harder in India than elsewhere; but those who can have a little help, say £70 a year, will be better off, both on joining and hereafter, in an English regiment. The pay of a subaltern in a native regiment is barely sufficient for the necessities of life, and certainly admits of no saving for getting home on leave, &c., and it must be specially noted that there is no promotion for 11 years. The pay of a captain is certainly not ample for any married man, the rank and pay of major is not reached for 20 years, nor lieutenant-colonel for 26 years, whereas in a British regiment the periods are respectively about four years less. The chances of Staff appointments of the Staff Corps are limited to India, while to the officer of a British regiment the whole world, including India, is open. *En passant*, I would, for example, draw attention to the staffs of the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of Madras being entirely composed of officers of the home service. The fact being, the Indian officer is out of sight and out of the way of interest, and has no friends. Then, again, the regimental life of the two services does not bear comparison. In a British regiment there is "camaraderie" and goodfellowship, and a mess of from 12 to 20 dining members; in a native regiment there is an absence of all these. Out of an establishment of eight British officers, the elders have got sour, crabbed, or married, and there is seldom a dining mess of more than four officers—generally less. Lastly, the pensions held out, though good if one lives to get one, but owing to variable—but, on the whole, invariably bad—climates, a very large minority never live long enough.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon. Subject—"Reliance on God."

WE certainly live in the time of mammoth stakes in sporting events. A thousand pounds for a boxing contest is by no means out of the way, and as a rule the contest lasts but a few minutes. The latter objection, however, will not be able to be fairly urged against a forthcoming billiard match between two of our very best players, Roberts and North, for they are to play *twenty-four thousand up*, and the latter receives a start of no less than half this total. The fact that the monotonous spot stroke is to be barred will make the game more than usually interesting, and the stake at issue will be £1,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Karagola, 136 ons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday fr m Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Molleson, Major Van Donop, Lieut Ricketts, Rev. W. G. Abigail, Mr. F. R. Meehan, and 944 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and one officer and 65 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following Notices to Mariners is published by the Marine Department:—

"AFRICA—EAST COAST.
GULF OF ADEN.
Buoyage of Zeila Harbour.

Information has been received, through the Political Resident, Aden, that the following additions and alterations have been made in the Buoyage of Zeila Harbour on the Somali Coast:—

(1). Sea Gull Shoal, N. E. end.—A conical buoy with staff carrying a triangle painted black has been laid in 3½ fathoms with the following bearings:—

Channel Reef Buoy ..... N. 50° 30'W.
South end of Sad-ad-din Island. S. 87° 45'W.
Wreck ..... S. 60° 15'W.
Zeila Consulate..... S. 68° 15'W.

(2). South end of Shoal Filfil.—A can buoy carrying a globe painted black has been laid in 5½ fathoms with the following bearings:—

Channel Reef Buoy..... N. 47° 15'W,
Wreck..... S. 49° 30'W.
South end of Sad-ad-din Island. S. 87° 45'W.
Sea Gull Shoal Buoy ..... S. 59° 15'E,

(3). Channel Reef.—The can buoy has been removed and replaced by a conical buoy painted black.

(4). Small Shoal to eastward of Southern Point of Sad-ad-din Islann.—A can buoy carrying a globe painted black has been laid in 3½ fathams on the eastern edge with the following bearings:—

South end of Sad-ad-din Island. N. 80° 45'W.
Big Tree..... S. 51° 40'W.
Zaila Consulate..... S. 28° 30'W.
Wreck ..... S. 26° 40'E.

(The bearings are magnetic.)"

The following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Akyab, dated 2nd February 1891:—

"61. My No. 34. Middle Spite buoy and red light on Stone Pier, Akyab Harbour, will be continued until further notice."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile.....	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
" Larnaca	1492	Thompson ..	D	K Nixon & Co
" Gutenfels	1750	Thormann ..	K	Glade & Co.
" B. Clyde	1071	Russell	M	W&A Graham &Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Neera		Nacoda.....		Shepherd & Co.
" Kaveri.....		Nacoda.....		Do.
" Krishna		Nacoda.....		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Indrani.....	2337	Burkill	1	K Nixon & Co
" D. Balduino .	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni.
" Thibet	1676	Brown	4	P & O S N Co.
" Pekin	2733	Harris	4	P & O S N Co
" Melpomene..	1918	Mitis	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Niagara	1978	Boyle.....	9	K Nixon & Co.
" Khiva	1152	Shumacker..	10	Hajee Cassum
" W. Hall	2625	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
" Assyria	969	Simson.....	15	B I S N Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Karagola.....	539	....Tice.....		B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	I. M. S. Canning ..	Hewett.....	Karachi.
17	Woodcock (s).....	Cray	Aden, &c.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Niagara, for Antwerp.
" Vadala, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" St. Fillans, for Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—19 cases whisky, John M Heyn and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—31 cases provisions &c, W B Green and Co; 7 cases clocks &c, M Hajee Gunnee; 11 cases cheese, A N and C S Co-operative Society of India; 1 cases stationery, H S Habib; 15 cases sherry, and 10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Honzada s—50 drums turpentine, Jeewajee Essajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—50 cases burgundy, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—500 bags soft sugar, M Khimjee: 6 cases glassware, Fazall N Tanawalla; 2,000 bags soft sugar, Veeram Canjee and Co; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

Peninsular s—hogshead brandy, M Rusee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—46 cases wine, Phillips and Co.

FROM GIBRALTER.

Oriental s—2 cases sherry, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s,—220 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 550 cwts myrabollams, Beyts and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s,—1,220 bales cotton, and 999 cwts poppyseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 10,996 cwts groundsnuts, and 6,046 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s,—1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 165 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Larnaca s,—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 691½ cwts linseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 504 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Werneth Hall s—40 cwts patch-leaves, Noormamed Dawood; 112 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 345 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—40 cwts patch-leaves, N Dawood; 2,700 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 850 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 450 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baron Clyde s—150 cwts myrabollams, and 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 330 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, Tod, Durant and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 153 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Clyde s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

DBalduino s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Iran s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 8,750 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

DBalduino s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 30 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 68 bales twist, Tata and Co; 11 bales twist, the Bombay United S & W Co; 108 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 35 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 47 bales cotton, Jan M Sowjeebhoy; 238 cwts ooplete, P F Talati, 25 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 50 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co; 208¾ cwts sandalwood, C Ebram; 146 cwts sandalwood, 49 cwts cloves, 35 cwts cutch, and 10 cwts sulphate of copper, Yue Lun Ching.

Melpomene s—400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 33 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co; 90 tons old iron, Allana Moosa; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Ebram; 75 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—30 bales twist, D M Petit, Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 30 bales twist, Khaton M S and W Co; 16 cwt coir matting, 50 bales twist Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Melpomene s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 125 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 16.

Wright, Lieut, Bengal, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Elphinstone, Lieut, 7th Bo Inf. from leave, from England.
Shephard, Major, Bo, Rl Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.
Carr, Lieut, Bo, Rl Fusiliers, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 16.

Wright, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Lucknow.
Elphinstone Lieut, 7th Bo Inf, on duty, to Mhow.
Dunn, Lt and Adjt, 10th Bo L I, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 18th February, 1891.

1. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening and every Wednesday until further orders.

2. Tram fares will be paid for the members of "E" Co., who attend the Tuesday and Thursday drills.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School on Wednesday, the 25th instant, for the purpose of passing out recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 18th February, 1891.

1. On Saturday next, the 21st instant, the Corps will parade at the Municipal Offices, at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Colaba to commence the annual course of gun target practice. Dress—Drill order. Members are reminded that it is absolutely necessary to attend this practice, in order to earn the extra capitation grant of Rupees 10.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday next, the 19th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later. Sergts. in charge of sub-divisions are requested to get those of their men who have not finished their class firing to do so at once, as the season is very far advanced.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day and Friday.

4. The Range Finding Competition will take place on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m. Parade on the Esplanade in front of the High Court. Dress—Drill order.

5. The following drills for No. 2 Battery will take place as follows:—

To-day, 18th 7 a.m.—Gun drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 20th, 7 a.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Thursday, 19th, 5-30 p.m.—Squad drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

6. A general meeting of members of No. 2 or "B" Battery will be held at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Captain of the Battery. The attendance of all members of No. 2 Battery is particularly requested.

7. The following members having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 17th instant, and posted as follows:—

No. 206, Gr. C. H. Brierly; No. 207, Gr. J. H. MacCarthy; No. 208, Gr. J. E. P. White; No. 211, Gr. F. B. Simmonds; No. 212, Gr. P. N. Gerard; No. 213, Gr. F. M. Brierly; and No. 214, Gr. J. Mosley—To No. 2 Battery.

No. 209, Gr. G. B. Goyder, and No. 210, Gr. H. W. Nash—To No. 2 Sub-division of No. 1 Battery.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt., Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 5th Feb., 1891.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Punjab Cavy—Surg J Garvie, from the offig medical charge of the 19th Punjab Infty to the medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg-Major C J McCartie, appointed to the medical charge of the 39th (Garhwali) Regt of Bengal Infy.

3rd Bengal Cavy—Lieut F L Moores, Squadron Officer, to be Adjt dated 1st Jan. 1891.

Corps of Guides—2nd-Lieut A B Dew, Offig Wing Officer, on probation, 22nd Madras Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

11th Bengal Lancers—Surg H B Luard to the offig medical charge, vice Surg D T Lane proceeded on Field Service with the Miranzai Expedition.

3rd Bengal Infy—Surg J K Close to the offig medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg S Hassan, proceeded on Field Service with the Miranzai Expedition.

13th Bengal Infy—Surg F P Maynard to the offig medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg S C Nandi, proceeded on Field Service with the Miranzai Expedition.

20th Punjab Infy—Surg H Smith, to the offig medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg P W O'Gorman, proceeded on Field Service with the Miranzai Expedition.

31st Punjab Infy—Lieut C. W. H. Symonds, supernumerary on the estabt of the Regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Crichton, seconded for employment in the Survey Dept, dated 16th Dec, 1890 (Lieut Symonds will continue to officiate as Wing Officer in the 29th Punjab Infy).

32nd Pioneers—Lieut F H Peterson, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to be Adjt, vice Brander, vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 14th Jan. 1891.

33rd Bengal Infy—Surg C N C Wimberley to the offig medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg P J Lumsden, proceeded on Field Service with the Miranzi Expedition.

1st Battn 1st Gurkhas—Surgn W J Buchanan, from the offig medical charge of the 15th Sikhs, to the offig medical charge of the regt, vice Surg-Major T Robinson, proceeded on Field Service with the Miranzi Expedition.

1st Battn 4th Goorkhas—Lieut E. E. Couper, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Brown vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 22nd Jan, 1890.

2nd Battn 4th Goorkhas—Lieut C H Peterson, Wing Officer, 33rd Punjab Infy, to be Offig Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

4th Sikh Infy—Lieut A S Hamilton, Offig Wing Officer on probation, 21st Bombay Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major F M Reid, Highland Lt Infy, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, to which he has been posted.

Military Works Dept—Capt H H Barnet, R E, is attached to the Office of the Supdg Engr, Baluchistan Command, from the 10th Dec. 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Rl Arty—Capt R L Heygate, 68th Field Batty, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers—2nd-Lieut R A Chambers, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff—Surg J Maher, for six months, on medical certificate and Surg J F McMillan, for six months, on medical certificate.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 10th Feb., 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Bengal Cavy—2nd-Lieut P Holland-Pryor, 3rd Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offig Squadron Officer, on probation, dated 14th Jan, 1891.

12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt—Lieut F C Laing, Wing Officer, 39th Bengal Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Twigg, seconded for employment in the Political Dept.

28th Punjab Infy—Lieut G P Campbell, Wing Officer, 25th Punjab Infy, to be offig Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

2nd Battn 1st Gurkha L I—Lieut W I Ryder, supernumerary on the estabt of the Battn, to be Wing Officer, vice Master, seconded for employment with the Burmah Mily Police.

44th Gurkha L I—Major R K Ridgeway, VC, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Robertson, vacated dated 1st Jan, 1891; Capt T S Boileau, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Ridgeway, dated 1st Jan 1891.

Capt and Bt Lieut-Col A G B Ternan, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Boileau, and to remain seconded while employed on the Dist Staff, dated 1st Jan, 1891.

Capt H O'Donnell, DSO, Wing Officer to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Ternan, and to remain seconded while employed with the Burmah Police, dated 1st Jan, 1891.

Lieut H W Priestly, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice O'Donnell, and to remain seconded while employed as Adjt, Assam Valley Administrative Battn, dated 1st Jan, 1891.

The leave to Persia, on private affairs, granted to 2nd-Lieut W L McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, is extended by one month.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn South Wales Borderers—Capt A B Phipps, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt E.E.B. Odfield, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 14th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE GOVR-GENL in Council is pleased to grant the Hon. Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months.

Mr. T. J. M Metcalfe is confirmed in his appointment as Assist Commissioner, 4th grade, Burma, with effect from the 2nd June, 1890.

JUDICIAL.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been, or may hereafter be, sent under Sec. 32 of the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Punjab:—The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Punjab: and Mr W O Clark, Indian Civil Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev. J Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of the Rev C Swynnerton, Chaplain of Hazara, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept for duty with the Hazara Field Force.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W. M. Cubitt, Ben S C, Offig Political Assist of the 2nd class, is, on return from privilege leave, posted as Assist Political Agent and Assist Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt R.V. Garrett, Ben S.C. and Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

AGENT, AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

Mr W H Rushton, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to hold Executive charge of the Zhob Division, with effect from the 1st of Dec.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F Bullock, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr, 1st grade.

Lieut C. C. D. Morice, R E, Assist Engr, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

Lieut C. C. D. Morice, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assist Engr.

Capt S. L. Craster, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Sukkur Special Defence Division.

Lieut R.A.F. Kingscote, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

Lieut R.A.F. Kingscote, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assist Engr.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and reversions of Officers of the Account Dept, during the month of January, 1891, are notified:—Mr F. J. Atkinson to officiate in class III; Mr H. G. H. Keene to revert to class IV; Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, and Mr V.C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class VI. instead of in class V. of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.

Capt H H Dobbie, Ben S C, Offig Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4. FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes Streets, the valuable library, and a piano belonging to the late Rustim Dosabhai, Esq. (Solicitor, High Court).

Catalogues are published, and may be had on application to the undersigned. The books are on view.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN TRADE OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mr. E. I. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume sale of the remaining stock-in-trade on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 18, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, in Meadow Street.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Ebramjee and Esabhoy Cassamally—

Per s. s. Clyde and Rohela.

8 cases tin boxes.

On account and at the risk of Meeya Abdoolhusen Ahtoolaly—

7 bales straw boards.

On account of whom it may concern—

1 case solid leather (brown and black) Gladstone and brief bags.

1 case 100 woolen shawls.
1 „ white embroidered muslin.
1 „ „ net.
1 „ grenadine.
50 pieces Gunz brocade scarfs.
2 cases bentwood rocking, arm and without arm chairs.
50 boxes brandy German Freres.
25 „ champagne Marquis de Lousac.
15 boxes Italian claret.
30 „ E. Mercier and Co.'s champagne.
50 " Canaby Sac (strong dessert wine.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, February 18, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Mission House, the valuable and handsome E. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, first rate Chubb's Safe, 24 by 18 by 18 inches, fitted in a teakwood cupboard, first rate large size musical box, valuable large size engravings and oilpaintings, rich Brussels carpets, hall fountain, Hink's and Ditmar's 1 and 3 light hanging lamps, rich old Satsuma and China large size flower jars on marble pillars with figures, &c., the property of W. S. THRETFALL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Soortee Moholla, formerly called Bellasis Junction Road.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Rahimtulla Peerbhoy, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of Salla Pandurang Sokarkeg, deceased, the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 181 square yards, situate on the north of Soortee Moholla, formerly called Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 553, new No. 7783, old survey No. 1-2571, and new survey No. 1013, together with the tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward E No. 616, and street No. 5, all which premises are bounded on the east by the temple of Sitaram Maharaj, on the west by the house of Abu Kasoo Sakarkar, on the north by the house of Bapoojee Raghowjee, and on the south by Soorjee Moholla aforesaid. Dated this 30th day of January, 1891.

SALE OF Machinery and Plant of a Flour Mill at Chikulwady, near Grant Road.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chikalwady, in the bungalow of Thacker Damodar Callianjee, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Leeladhur Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Collett and Co., Ld. (in liquidation), the machinery and plant of the flour mill, formerly known as "Collett's Flour Mill," consisting of

1 wheat drawing machine.
1 flour and separating reel.
1 middling purifier.
2 patent roller mills, No. 21.
2 smooth roller mills, No. 17.
2 centrifugal sifting machines.
1 wheat washing and damping machine conveyors.
6 elevators.
1 portable engine and boiler, complete by Ruby & Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance shall be paid and the machinery removed within a week after sale.

The property will be on view a week before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Mackenzie, and others, best electro-plated ware, very rich porcelain ware, Treacher's glassware, a handsome strong built light landau, in very good condition, a pair of handsome powerful bay Arab horses, going in single and double harness, English-made plated mounted double harness, a nearly new light dog-cart by Stephens, a handsome powerful bay Arab horse, 15·2, goes both in saddle and harness, single plated harness, English-made lady's and gentleman's saddles, first-rate military saddle by Peat, a first-rate gentleman's writing table with drawers, cabinet and shelves, very rich old Satsuma, and China flower jars and flower vases, real bronze table ornaments, superior oil-paintings by Persian and velvet carpets, Agra jail-made lacing carpet, 19 by 15 ft., first-rate Hinks's and Ditmar's 1 and 3 light wind proof table and hanging wall lamps, large size travelling tiffin basket complete, &c., the property of Colonel H. COLLINGWOOD.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of Captain BROWN MURDOCH—

One English-built (Burlington Carriage Co.s) park victoria, removeable coach-box, and suitable for pair and single, in good order, a very light carriage, with a pair of young Bay Arab gaiio ways, and English harness for pair, about 9 months in use.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus, by order of the Administratrix of the estate of the late Jozo Mariano de Cruz, blackwood and teakwood carved, and plain household furniture, glass and crockery, pictures, lamps, jewellery, silk and cotton dresses, &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and elegant French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing room, dining room, library and bed room furniture, made by Wimbridge, Deschamp, McKenzei and others, rich porcelain and glassware, a first-rate richtoned grand pianoforte by M. F. Rachals and Co, Hamburg, a handsome Paris-made victoria, suitable for a single horse or pair, a handsome strong built landau by Collett, a pair of handsome and fast grey Pegu horses, both going in single harness, a set of brass-mounted double harness, superior large size oil paintings by M. Lovartti and S. Petraini and water colours by Louis Frank, handsome engravings, very rich large size drawing room Persian carpets (specially ordered out from Persia), superior Hink's hanging and table kerosine lamps, large telescope with tripod, handsome satsuma and kanga flower jars, rich table and cabinet ornaments, stuffed Australian birds in glass domes, a pair of handsome Italian statues, terra cotta statue of Venus Demedicy, a collection of choice and rare plants, China garden stands, &c., the property of J. RICH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF A NEW STEAM LAUNCH.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

The new steam launch "Ayesha," built entirely of teak, by T. Tagg and Son, of Wolesay, varnished and polished inside and outside, copper fastened and sheathed with red copper up to water line, length b. p. 31' 2", length o. a. 36,' breadth 6' 4," depth 3' 3," and draft 2' 3."

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

N. B.—The launch is now lying off Mody Bay, where it can be inspected any time during the day.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 18, 1891.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated
Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries. A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWPATI IN GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under the power of sale reserved to him in a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of October 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Parashram Vithoba Thakoor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or oart called or known by the name of Kotwady, containing by admeasurement 1187 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, situate at Chowpati in Girgaum and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 316, New No 2111, old survey No 551, and New Survey No. 7903, with a house standing thereon, assessed under Ward No. 392, street No. 1, wherein Vithoba Jeewanjee, the father of the said Parashram Vithoba Takoor, resided, and also the small house in the rear and the stable and the drawing room standing therein assessed under ward Nos. 393 and 397, street Nos.2 and 3, respectively, and bounded on the east by the oart formerly of J. A. De Ga, and now of Portuguese Church, on the west by the temple of Shree Chundreswar, the charitable property of the late Vithoba Jeewanjee, on the north by the oart of Tribhovandass Bhaichund and on the south by the Breach Candy Road leading to Chowpati, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Vithoba Jeewanjee, and are now in that of Cassinath Vithoba and the said Parashram Vithoba Thakoor. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RAIN WATER PIPES.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Essoofally Esmaljee. 5318 rain water pipes of various dimensions.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be cleared within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE GORDON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the property of the abovenamed Company in one lot, consisting of two pieces of leasehold land, together, admeasuring about 70,308 square yards, of which one piece, admeasuring about 47,365 square yards, will be sold, subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 500, and the other admeasuring about 22,943 square yards at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, with the reservoir and all the buildings (remaining undestroyed from the late fire) standing thereon, together with the new and old boilers and the blow-room machinery and reels and tools in the mechanic shop, &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the condition of sale, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, No. 6, Hornby Road, or at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, or at the rooms of the undersigned auctioneers.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the Agents or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES at ALLI DIN AMEER'S STABLE, AT RIPON ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the property of different dealers, proceeding to their native country.—

A lot of Arab and Persian horses consisting of chargers, hacks, galloways, ponies, &c.

The horses will be on view on Friday.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 A. M.

By order of the officer in charge of H. H. the ex-King Theebaw.—

1 pair of handsome fast trotting Arab horses.
The property of an other gentleman.—
1 English-built C Spring buggy (nearly new).
1 wagonette with hood in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14·2½, very quiet in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. R. Ditmar, late Theodore Knaust, consisting of table and hanging lamps of various kinds, cookroom and stable lamps and other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, on the top floor of the Albert Buildings, the very valuable and handsome black teak and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, Minton's Chinaware, superior glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (built expressly for the Indian climate, in very good condition, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Brussels carpet, plants, &c., the property of F. W. PETERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 18, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17.

THERE was a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, in London yesterday, at 97⅛; and the market rates of discount were again higher to the same extent at 2½ per cent. on short London Bills, and 2½ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan, however, was unaltered at 109½; and about £175,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. Another drop of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 45⅛d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅝ in 4½ per cents., at £75⅛ and £77⅛, respectively; while in New York, the metal was ⅝ cent. down, at 99¼ cents; Exchange on London being ⅛ cent lower at 4·87¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5⅛d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¼; and Exchange on London, at fcs. 25·22.

The only change advised in General Produce is an advance of 3d. per quarter in the price of Bombay Linseed on the spot, at 42s. 9d. per quarter, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, and Surats quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 4 15-16d., and there was no further change in Surats, while American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions at Saturday's quotations. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

In New York, 9¼ was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but May Futures were three points lower, at 8·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales, and the total figures for arrivals since the season opened gave the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	21,000	14,000	20,000
Two days' do. ...	41,000	26,000	36,000
Since 1st Sept. 90	5,553,000	5,193,000	4,741,000

Business in our local Cotton Market has been active to-day, and prices of Bengals and Bhownugger have advanced Re. 1 per candy. The Mills have bought 2,800 bales of ready new stuff, say, 1,200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 163-4; 550 Pachora, at Rs. 156½-9½; 400 Barsee, at Rs. 192-2½; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 173 4; 200 Indore, at Rs. 165; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 153½; 50 Mowa, at Rs. 188; and 100 bales of old Dharwar, at Rs. 153; while Exporters have taken 1,200 bales, consisting of 500 Nugger, at Rs. 173½; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 155-68; 100 Indore, at Rs. 168; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT.—The tone of this Market has continued to be firm, but business has been on the late moderate scale, and prices are unchanged excepting those for *Pessy*, which are half an anna per cwt. higher. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs. 4-10-6 per cwt.
Do. 85 „ „ 4-9-6 „

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export; but rates for both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have moved up 1 to 2 annas per cwt., with a steady feeling at the advance. This evening's quotations are:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„ 6-8-0 to „ 6-10-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„ 6-4-0 „ „ 6-5-0 „
Do. do. Red	„ 5-10-0 „ „ 5-14-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	21,285 bales.
Wheat	13,466 cwt.
Linseed	33,067 „
Rapeseed	2,090 „
Gingelly	25,703 „
Poppyseed	934 „
Groundnuts	17,074 „
Castor seed	1,883 „

EXCHANGE, in presence of the further decline in Silver in London and New York opened 1-16 to ⅛d. below last evening's rates, and Calcutta coming very unsettled, our quotations fell another 1-16d, all round, say to 1s. 5¼d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5½d. for Credits, at which they closed with a quiet feeling. Business has been very slack, and beyond a few small lots of Bank Demand sold at 1s. 5⅜d. for April delivery, early in the morning hardly anything has transpired. At closing forward Bank Demand was quoted at 1s. 5 5-16d. for April-May, and Credits at 1s. 5 9-16d. for March-April delivery.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7/16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅜d.	„
Credits do.	1s.5¼	„
Francs 3 months' sight.....	1'84⅛ to ¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a heavy drop to-day in Fours, say to the extent of ⅜ per cent. for Money and the coming settlement, as well as for the April account. Business was done in the early part of the day, at 103 7-16 and 103⅜ for next settling day; but closing rates were 103 9-16 for cash, 103⅜ for the 2nd proximo, and 103 1-16 for April, with a quiet feeling. 106½, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES continue to be neglected on all lines, and we make no change in our quotations this evening. It was stated on Saturday night that the native firm of Saligram, Khuna, and Co., who are the branch of a Calcutta house, and who have continued to some extent the import business of a European house, which went into voluntary liquidation a few years ago, had suspended payment, and this is confirmed to-day, report attributing the stoppage to lines in connection with Exchange. The business of the firm was confined to Imports.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
Surats quiet.
Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.
The Manchester Market has been flat.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 5¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes 95⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 75½.
4½ per cent. „ ..... 77⅞.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 109½
Bar Silver 45⅛

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 17.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Ganges from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi to-day at 6-30 p.m.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th February, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	12	13 p.m.	4	6
Teheran	17	2	11 p.m.	...	38
Suez	17	2	40 p.m.	...	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 17th February, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	45	...	5
„ Kurrachee ...	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	1	8	...	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HUDSON—FLETCHER—February 16, at Bombay, Wemyss Hudson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence Alice Fletcher.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLLINGBERY—February 8, at Aligarh, the wife of A Hollingbery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HENSON—BLANEY—February 9, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Welbore MacCarthy, Arthur Edward Henson, of 3, Mission Row, Calcutta, son of Thomas Henson, of Broadstairs, Kent, to Eleanor Templeton, youngest surviving daughter of the late C H P Blaney, and stepdaughter of H A Jones, River Survey, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BEVERIDGE—February 8, at 39, Creek Row, Calcutta, Charles James Wilson Beveridge, Assistant to Messrs. Atkinson Brothers, fourth son of William Wilson Beveridge, late Superintendent, Controller, General's Office, aged 26 years and 4 days.

GREENWOOD—February 1, at Lalitpur, W J Greenwood, Special Magistrate, aged 61 years and 1 months.

THOMSON—February 3, at the College Hospital, Calcutta, J F Thomson, late of E B S Ry.

TOMKINS—February 12, Mrs Helen Tomkins, of fever, at 1, Dacre's Lane, Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

A SINGULAR and highly unsatisfactory deadlock has been arrived at in the matter of hospital provision for cases of infectious disease in Bombay. Formerly in this city, as in England, and indeed everywhere in Europe, such cases were treated in the wards of the general hospitals, quite regardless of the danger to patients under treatment in the same buildings for non-contagious disease. The disastrous consequences of this promiscuous system of treatment brought it home, first to the Medical Faculty and eventually to the Government that the segregation of patients suffering from communicable disease was imperatively necessary. An Act of Parliament closed the general hospitals to such cases, and imposed upon municipalities the duty of providing separate hospitals where cases of infectious disease could be treated without danger to the health of other patients or of the community at large. As a consequence of this legislation, not only London but all the cities of England have erected special hospitals for the reception and treatment of patients suffering from fever, small-pox, and the like. Some of these buildings are on a large scale, while cottage hospitals meet the requirements of small towns. The principals of the different Bombay hospitals observing what had taken place at Home and seeing the evil results of the bad old system here drew the attention of the local Government to the existence in the institutions under their charge of the dangers arising from the treatment of cases of small-pox and cholera in the general hospitals. In one of the largest of them small-pox had spread amongst the patients under treatment for other diseases. Whether cholera be contagious or not, the terror excited by the reception in those hospitals of cholera cases undoubtedly affected the inmates injuriously and gave rise to panic. The Government, acting under the advice of the most competent authorities, directed that the hospitals should be closed from the 1st of April last against cases of cholera and small-pox, and invited the Corporation to establish special hospitals for the treatment of such cases. The Corporation appointed a committee to consider the question, which, under the presidency of Dr. Blaney, recommended that the Corporation should decline the responsibility of providing hospital accommodation except in times of epidemic, actual or threatened, when, under the provision of the Municipal Act, the Commissioner is empowered to make adequate provision, and report the steps taken to the Corporation. On Monday a letter from Mr. Acworth asking the orders of the Corporation as to whether the establishment sanctioned for the small-pox hospitals in February last should be kept up or not brought the question up again for discussion. He proposed that a small staff should be retained at a trifling outlay. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved a resolution to the effect that the Corporation would not sanction an establishment for the Infection Hospital, as there was no present requirement for it. The Commissioner pointed out that though there were no cases in the hospital when his letter was written, there are now four cases of small-pox there, and that there is the probability that a greater number will presently seek admission. One of the patients in question, we are informed, was a pupil in a large native school from which a number of other cases may at any moment be forthcoming. Dr. Maconachie and Dr. Banks pointed out that infectious diseases are no longer admissible into the General Hospitals, and asked what was to be done with small-pox cases actually in the Infection Hospital. Dr. Blaney now spoke on the same side, and said that it was one of the reproaches of the city that contagious diseases had not been properly dealt with in the past. He instanced the case of a man who had arrived the previous evening by the Jubbulpore train who was found to be suffering from cholera; he was taken to one of the general hospitals, where he was refused admission, and having been given a draught was sent to the Infection Hospital; he died on the way and was taken straight to the morgue. Mr. Mehta argued however that responsibility for such cases devolved, not on the the Municipality, but on those who closed the general hospitals against persons suffering from small-pox or other infectious disease; that view was shared by the majority of the Corporation, who refused to vote the small sum required for the hospital establishment in Grant Road. Unquestionably under the Municipal Act the Corporation is not bound to make provision for the treatment of sporadic cases of small-pox, cholera, or other infectious or contagious disease. An obligation arises only when the Municipal Commissioner considers that an epidemic has broken out or is impending. The Corporation is apparently willing to provide hospital accommodation for seasons of epidemic, but repudiates it when contagious diseases are endemic or sporadic and not epidemic. What then is to be done with those who have the misfortune to suffer from infectious diseases against which the general hospitals are absolutely closed by Government order? Will the Government rescind that order and allow such cases to be once more taken into the hospitals, to the endangering of the patients there? In one of the largest hospitals in Bombay the old small-pox ward now closed is just ten paces from the cookhouse and fifty paces from the new nurses' quarters which were opened yesterday by his Excellency the Governor. It is a well-established fact that a small-pox ward, or a small-pox hospital for that matter, is a standing danger to every one within a radius of three hundred yards. How real and how serious must be the peril to the sick in a hospital from the presence of small-pox patients in a ward of the same building or only a few yards from the kitchen where all their food is cooked! The hospitals have been rightly closed against such cases, but in closing them the Government should have taken care that adequate provision was made in some other direction for the treatment of cases of sporadic disease, which if neglected may easily produce epidemic disease.

ANYTHING more disappointing than Sir John Gorst's answer to the question concerning the recent conviction of two women in North Kanara for "manufacturing" salt could not well be conceived. The facts of the case are by this time well known to our readers. One of the women had cleaned by evaporation over the fire some dirty salt which she had bought in the bazaar; the other had dried upon the fire some salt in which a mischievous child had poured water. The former was fined by a native Magistrate fifteen rupees and the latter ten, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Woodward, referred the case to the High Court, with a view of ascertaining if there was a way of escape from the cast-iron rigidity of the Act. Justices Birdwood and Parsons, before whom the case came, found that there was not, but they showed their sense of the hardship with which the law operated by reducing the fines to a few annas in each case. They did more than this. Mr. Justice Birdwood, in the course of his judgment, spoke strongly and justly of the new definition of the word "manufacture" which the Act contains; a definition which, he said, "would apparently convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes." The Parliamentary report does not show whether Mr. Justice Birdwood's observations were brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, who is a kind-hearted man, and who, we are persuaded, would not consciously be a party to the continuance of a law under which such absurdly oppressive things should be done as have been proved to be possible and held to be legal under the Salt Act of 1890. Does he know, we wonder, that the District Magistrate expressly presumed that the salt which had been "manufactured" by these poor women had already paid duty, and that there was no suggestion therefore that the revenue had been in any way defrauded? Sir John Gorst's observation that the manufacture of salt has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency for many years, and that the definition of "manufacture" makes it clear to natives that offences of this kind are punishable with fine and imprisonment, makes it more than doubtful if the India Office has been fully informed of what really happened in the case. The "offence" has been shown beyond doubt to have been cleaning by evaporation, for domestic use, salt purchased in open bazaar, on which duty has been paid—salt which, if it had not been so treated, would have had to be thrown away. Moreover, this offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, is committed every day when salt is prepared for consumption. Every European in Bombay is consciously or unconsciously an accessory to an offence like that of which these poor women were convicted, for it is precisely by the process of evaporation over the fire which the explanatory section of the Salt Act of 1890 declares to be manufacture that the dirty bazaar salt is prepared for table use. If the Act were set in operation in the spirit which Sir John Gorst holds to be right and proper, scarcely a day would pass without wholesale convictions being got under Section 47 of the Act, as construed by the explanatory sub-section. "Every process for the purification or refinement of salt" is defined to be a manufacture of salt, and manufacture of salt is punishable, Sir John Gorst says, with fine and imprisonment. The High Court have held that so long as the Act remains as it is, there is no help for it but to treat as offences perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes. Was the Secretary of State aware of this when he authorized Sir John Gorst to say that he saw no reason to interfere? We trust that Lord Harris will look into the records of these cases, and will call for information as to the way in which the provisions of the Act against salt manufacture are being applied. It is obvious that as the Act stands it affords opportunities for grievously harassing the poor in any village in the Presidency. The salt duty, even when levied equitably and considerately, is a burden upon all but the well-to-do; when it is accompanied by incidents such as those reported from Kanara it would take little to make it unbearable, and to make the agencies of Government detestable and detested. The least we can ask is that the indifference—possibly the result of defective information—which the India Office has shown upon this subject may not be reflected in the disposition of the Bombay Government. With the judgment of the High Court on the record it is impossible that the Act can remain unamended.

A STEAMER was to have sailed from London at the beginning of the month, and will possibly call at Bombay in due course, which claims more than the ordinary interest attaching to a new vessel of fine proportions. The Empress of India is the first of a fleet which is being constructed at Barrow for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the purposes of the mail service between Vancouver and Hong Kong, and the Company, in sending her to her Pacific station, have given travellers at home an opportunity of going round the world for £120. The new venture is of imperial interest, though it is only the forerunner of greater undertakings. It is to receive a subsidy of £60,000 a year, of which the Canadian Government give a quarter, and the Imperial Government the rest. The subsidy is given primarily for postal purposes, but the Admiralty have taken a special interest in the scheme, and have to a large extent laid down the conditions under which the steamers should be built. For the fleet have been constructed with a view to serving as armed cruisers in time of emergency, and her Majesty's Government have stipulated for the use of the fleet in war time at twenty shillings per ton per month, as well as for the right to buy any of the steamers at cost price, minus six per cent. for depreciation, but plus ten per cent. for compulsory purchase. They will thus constitute a substantial addition to the potential resources of the Empire in waters where our naval strength is never too great. Later on, when a line from Vancouver to Australia has been established with another fleet, some important contributions will have been made to the solution of the problem of the defence of the Empire in the Pacific. The Canadians themselves attach great importance to the enterprise. They think that they will be able to find in Australasia compensation for the loss of commercial opportunity which the fiscal policy of the United States has imposed on them. It is not quite clear how this is to be, for the Australians have not yet seen their way to opening their ports to competing colonies, and the economic condition of the Dominion and of Australia is too nearly similar to favour an exchange of products in the present stage of their development. Australia does not want Canadian wheat, nor does Canada want Australian wool; while as to manufactures, each country is engaged in the building up of new industries, and is therefore not to be easily persuaded to forego the advantages, such as they are, of a protective tariff. Still, Dominion statesmen appear to think that commercial relations can be established with Australia, and where there is a prospect of a liberal imperial subsidy such a view is not easily to be shaken. From the imperial point of view there can be no mistaking the importance of the scheme of which the construction of the Empress of India and her sister steamers is an instalment. It will lessen by 500 miles the distance from Liverpool to Hongkong; it will, when the Australian service is commenced, give a swift transit from England to Australia by an overland route over exclusively British territory.

LORD HARRIS'S address at the opening of the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Gymnastic Institution on Monday is noteworthy as conveying an authoritative announcement of the policy of Government in regard to the place of athletics in education. The Government of India, it will be remembered, included in a famous Resolution athletics in their survey of the influences which make for moral culture and discipline; and the impulse towards rendering a more systematic and generous official assistance to this adjunct to education which the local administrations are now showing seems largely to have come from the Supreme Government. An

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Rev. M. Creighton, one of the Canons of Worcester, has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. John Morley moved for a vote of censure on the administration of the Government in Ireland, and especially in respect to the Tipperary trials.

Mr. Gladstone warmly supported the motion.

The debate was still unfinished when the House rose.

Mr. Morley's motion in the Commons for a vote of censure on the Government administration of Ireland was rejected by a majority of seventy-five votes.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Goschen in reply to a question, said the introduction of his proposals in regard to the Currency depends upon the progress of the business of the House and the consensus of opinion upon the matter.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has selected Grasse, near Cannes, as the place for her spring visit.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

A large sharp knife has been traced to Sadler's possession, and owing to a strong case being made out, the police have formally charged him with the murder in Whitechapel.

The case has been remanded for a week.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has paid back a third million of the gold lent by the Bank of France during the recent crisis.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16.

The Treasury to-day purchased 360,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging between 99·75 and 100·00.

THE DEAN OF WELLS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Rev. Dr. Jex Blake has been appointed Dean of Bath and Wells.

THE S. S. MEDUSA ON FIRE.

TRIESTE, FEB. 16.

The s. s. Medusa, belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's fleet, is on fire here.

THE TOKAR EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, FEB. 16.

The troops of the Egyptian Expedition will advance and occupy El Teb to-morrow, and will entrench the place. Thence they will push on to Tokar.

The enemy's patrols have been seen near El Teb, but the main body of their forces are in the Tokar District.

TRADE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ASKABAD, FEB. 16.

The first arrivals of Bokharan cotton and Mervian wool have reached here, and are all consigned to French houses.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17.

The Caucus of Republican members of the House of Representatives have discussed the Silver Bill and the general consensus of opinion is against any silver legislation during the present Congress.

FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO MR. JUSTICE SCOTT'S APPOINTMENT.

PARIS, FEB. 17.

The French Press object to the nomination of Mr. Justice Scott as legal adviser to the Egyptian Government on the ground that it will increase British influence in Egypt.

It is believed that Count d'Aubigny, the French Minister at Cairo, has been instructed by his Government to protest against the appointment.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

A fatal railway accident is reported from Thamine, six miles distant from here. Four persons were run over by a luggage train at an early hour this morning and cut to pieces. They were trespassing at the time.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

Major-General Collen, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, rejoins his appointment on 5th March on his return from England.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS.

Owing to the severe weather on the frontier the Black Mountain operations will be deferred ten days to the appointed date.

Brigadier-General Sir W. Lockhart returns across the frontier to Kohat to have a meeting there with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and until definitely settled what roads are to be made and posts required for the permanent control of the Meranzai border the troops will remain on the Samana Ridge as at present.

THE LUSHAI RISING.

A skirmish has been reported from Southern Lushais, says Mr. Murray, Political Officer, who had a party of fifty Rifles divided in two parties which were simultaneously attacked by the tribesmen quite suddenly near Jacopas village. The party with him lost three men and the other ten before attack was repulsed.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE NOVELTY.

THE Ida Poli Rosa Opera Concert Company gave the second of their series of entertainments at the Novelty Theatre last evening. The audience was not what could be termed a small one ; but the concert was certainly worthy of a much larger turnout, although it would seem from the manner in which the seats are being booked, the people of Bombay are waiting for the production of "Don Pasquale" to-morrow night, when the company will undoubtedly have an audience worthy of their talent. Last night's concert was a thoroughly good one, quite equal in every respect to the first. Madame Rosa did not seem in very good voice to begin with, being troubled with a slight huskiness, but she improved as she went on, and in the third part she really sang magnificently. Signor Ariani, the tenor, had improved in voice since Thursday, the reedy feeling in his singing having entirely disappeared, and he almost electrified his audience with his rendering of the Cavatina and Serenata from "Il Barbiere." Signor G. Reina was also more successful than on the first night ; but the singer who unquestionably made the greatest impression was Signor Foggi, his rendering of a song from "La Sonnambula" being quite worthy of the enthusiastic plaudits which it received. Part III., which was entirely composed of selections from "Il Trovatore," was the feature of the entertainment. The duet by Madame Rosa and Signor Foggi was a truly brilliant performance ; and when the curtain fell the audience recalled them and rewarded their efforts with loud and prolonged applause.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, Bart., B.A., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by General Galbraith, Adjutant-General in India, General Sir James Brown, Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Nicholson, Military Secretary to his Excellency, Major Trevor, Persian Interpreter, Captains Furse and Ricketts, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency, and Risaldar Major Gauda Sing, Native A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay on his tour of inspection, at the Victoria Terminus yesterday afternoon, by a special train, which left Wadi at 11-40 (railway time), on Sunday night. The train comprised three state saloons, two first-class carriages, one composite, two third class compartments for the accommodation of the native staff and attendants, four horse boxes, one luggage van, and two brakes. The Commander-in-Chief and staff arrived at the Poona Railway Station at 9-15 on Monday night, and resumed their journey at six o'clock yesterday morning. The party arrived at Khandalla at 7-55 the same morning, where they made a break of over two hours, spending the interval walking over the hills, and visiting the new Convalescent Home and other places of interest. The journey to Bombay was resumed at ten o'clock, the party alighting here at 1-55 (railway time). According to pre-arrangements in a district order issued at the instance of the Brigadier-General commanding the Bombay District, it was notified that Officers commanding regiments in Bombay District, Staff Officers, and a guard-of-honour should be in attendance on the platform on his Excellency's arrival. But these arrangements were subsequently altered at the special request of the Commander-in Chief, who communicated them through a private telegram wishing the arrival to be of a private nature. A few officers appeared on the station platform; amongst whom were noticed Major General C. E. Nairne, C.B., R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India, Major-General Pottinger, Secretary to Government, Military and Marine Departments, Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, Major Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Symons, Major Watson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, Major Dobie, R.A., and Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Harris. The Commander-in-Chief exchanged courtesies with the officers present and entering his saloon partook of lunch with his staff. At about three o'clock in the afternoon Sir Frederick Roberts and Staff, accompanied by Brigadier-General Budgen and Major Sawyer, proceeded to the Mahaluxmi Battery to inspect the Fort and witness the testing of the 6 in. R. B. M. guns, which were manned by a detachment of the Royal Artillery from Colaba. The special train was shunted on to a siding, where Sir Frederick and his Staff will sojourn till this evening, when they will resume their journey to Calcutta. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at Colaba, announcing his Excellency's arrival.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The so-called eighty-four sub-divisions of the Brahmin community of Surat held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at Vithal Vadi, Nanavat Street, to adopt a memorial to be addressed to the Viceroy in Council protesting against the provisions of the Bill recently introduced in the Vicoregal Council for the amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code. The Mahomedans of the town intend to convene a mass meeting of their co-religionists, under the auspices of Mir Gulam Baba Khan, and the Vaishnavs will very likely make a similar demonstration under the leadership of a Goswami Maharaj.

The objections to the proposed law range themselves under the heads of religious, social, legal, and political. The medical aspect of the case is altogether ignored, and the humanitarian view of the question has been totally lost sight of. As regards the Hindus of Guzerat, the religious objection is completely futile. No Garbhadhan ceremony is performed by them, and the age for marriages is fixed irrespective of the dictates of any religious or quasi-religious authority, or of the period of maturity. Under these circumstances their oft-repeated complaints regarding Government interference with their religious customs fall to the ground, and their loud and vehement clamours that their great *Magna Charta* is in danger of being infringed by the enactment of the present Bill are perfectly needless and out of place.

Next to religion an undue importance is attached to local usage. It must be admitted that among some castes of Guzerati Hindus marriages in a few instances completed at so early an age as eleven, and it is contended that the provisions of the Bill will clash with this custom. It must, however, be borne in mind that the suppression of a cruel and barbarous custom fraught with evil consequences, physical, moral, and social, involves no hardship, especially when the practice is not general, but is confined to a few instances, and when the people themselves have for a very long period failed to realise the gravity of the case, and to put down this inhuman custom, is is the bounden duty of every sensible and right-minded person to afford Government every assistance in its power in its partial endeavours to mitigate the evil.

The more advanced party among the opponents of the Bill loudly urges that the proposed law will supply a formidable weapon to evil-minded and malicious persons, and that false and vexatious prosecutions involving annoyance, misery, and disgrace to both the parents and their young daughters will be the outcome of the measure. This apprehension is, I believe, groundless ; experience having shown that such prosecutions against young widows of respectable families on certain charges easy to fabricate have very easily been instituted, and it is really very hard to imagine that greater advantage will be taken of the proposed law to harass and defame girls of tender age and the parties connected with them. The Bill deprives the police of all powers of interference in such cases, but it leaves other persons free to give vent to their spite by malicious prosecutions. With a view to, in a great measure, allay this apprehension the legislature should adopt some more stringent provisions of procedure, and provide some stronger safeguards against such persecution, as it may deem proper under the circumstances.

The same party is of opinion that husbands found guilty under Sec. 375 should not be placed in the same category with persons convicted of the more heinous crime of committing outrage on girls of tender age ; and that they are deserving of greater indulgence and more lenient treatment. The distinction is obvious, and should, in the interests of justice, be observed, especially as a long term of imprisonment awarded to guilty husbands will invariably be attended with great hardship and misery to their young and innocent wives. If unobjectionable on other grounds, a separate section should, as recommended by the late Honorable Sir Maxwell Melvill, be inserted embodying a much lighter punishment for the offence in the case of husbands.

The third legal objection relates to the difficulty of determining the exact age of a girl in trials under the clause in question. This difficulty can hardly be regarded as serious, as the element of age enters into some of the sections of both the civil and criminal law, and the courts have hitherto found no insuperable difficulty in settling the ages of parties by every available evidence.

The last and the most important point upon which the opponents of the measure take their stand is the undesirability of Government interfering in social matters. Government have, however, interfered in more vital and delicate questions involving considerations of religion and time-honored usage. The desirability of affording protection by the strong arm of the law to young and tender aged girls up to a certain age is recognized by all civilized Governments, and Section 375, I. P. Code, extends such protection up to the age of 10. The proposed law is designed to extend the limit to 12 years. It will thus create no innovation, but will simply be an extension of the principle already laid down. The change is resented on the ground that it conflicts with the not general practice of some castes, but more especially on account of its having been originally proposed by a Parsee gentleman, and subsequently taken up by some high and influential persons in England. Such puerile considerations need not deter us from viewing this important question in its true bearing and accepting the proposed alteration, more conformable as it is, to common sense, natural justice, and humanity.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, Feb. 15. A GUJARATI HINDU.

THE recent correspondence between the Secretary for War and General Fraser on the subject of the purchase officers and the reduction of the General list has not satisfied the military members who have interested themselves in the question, and the matter will be further raised on the Estimates. The financial calculations on which Mr. Stanhope's arguments are based will be particularly challenged.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MRS. BROWN POTTER continues to be the rage of Calcutta, writes a local paper, and each piece in which she has appeared has had a successful run. It is somewhat late in the season, but the Theatre Royal keeps crowded, and our theatrical friends are not likely to regret having come to Calcutta.

MR. WM. ADAM, of Singapore, who was recently engaged by the Burmese Government as head of an exploring party in Mergui, writes that the tin prospects are very good, and that the climate is cool and healthy. The temperature in the early mornings is only 64 degrees.

THE Stanley Opera Company has been playing the *Mikado* to splendid houses at Singapore.

THE Czarewitch is expected in Singapore on the 24th instant.

A YOUNG panther, which was concealed amongst the large logs of wood in the premises of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, New Town, was captured on Friday afternoon, and is now with Captain Townsend, the Superintendent, who, a contemporary learns, intends forwarding the animal to the Madras People's Park.

CAPTAIN FRANCISCO AFFONSO DA COSTA CHAVES E MELLO has been appointed Chief Secretary in the Goanese Military Department.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANIEL FERREIRA PESTANA, who was sent out from Lisbon as Inspector of the Army in Africa and Goa, has been ordered to return to Portugal.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that Prince D. Affonco shortly proposes to pay a visit to Africa, and thence to come to India. His Royal Highness will be the second prince of the royal family who will have visited the Portuguese possessions in India. Prince D. Augusto visited Goa when there was a military mutiny, and left behind him happy reminiscences of his visit.

MR AND MRS. RIDER HAGGARD have arrived at New York *en route* for Mexico. "My object" explained Mr. Haggard to an interviewer, "is to study the Aztecs. I shall probably write a new story if I find the material for which I am looking." "Do you think," asked the interviewer, "that Rudyard Kipling has exhausted the East Indian field?" "India is a very big place," replied Mr, Haggard.

A GOA correspondent, writing with regard to the toddy strikes there, says the Governor-General invited the toddy-drawers to attend at his palace to discuss matters. His Excellency endeavoured to prevail upon them to resume work, as their strike was causing serious inconvenience to the public, and upsetting the calculation of the financial budget. The toddy-drawers in a body declined to resume work until the new Abkari regulations were modified, so as to lighten the hardships they considered themselves subject to in consequence of the establishment of public distilleries, which were in certain cases very far from villages where toddy was drawn. The deputation retired without any satisfactory result having been arrived at. A large number of the toddy-drawers abandoned their calling and have taken up other trades.

IS the inimitable Emin in difficulties again? asks a home contemporary. It would seem so ; for, according to a letter published in the *Times*, he is again crying out for help. "Come and help us," he writes to Dr. Carl Peters. The *Times* correspondent notices as "naive and characteristic" the Pasha's calm forgetfulness that such appeals ought first to be made to Major von Wissmann. But even more naive is Emin's appeal for help at all. We may find him sending again to Stanley for a second "rescue" yet.

MR. CHARLES HARDING and Miss Gracie Plaisted were playing in Hongkong when the last mail left.

LIEUTENANT A. L. GALLIE, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Madras Infantry, has been allowed to resign the Service with effect from Feb. 15, 1891.

SOME few months ago it was announced that a dozen English farmers, on the invitation of the Canadian Government, had gone to the Dominion to make a tour, and subsequently to prepare independent reports as to the resources of Canada for agricultural purposes. That tour has just been completed, and the farmers are back home again. They are, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, preparing their reports. The whole number have just reached Canada, and they will be published the first week in February. The report the correspondent has seen speaks in most glowing terms of the Dominion's resources. Its soil is spoken of as being singularly fruitful, and various recommendations of a practical nature are made as to the most advisable system of cultivation. The delegates were drawn from the most representative of British of agriculturists, and their twelve reports will be issued in one volume.

THE following gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—Lincoln's Inn: J. L. C. St. Clair, a Lieut.-Colonel in Her Majesty's Army; G. C. King, B.A., Sydney, New South Wales, and B.A., Oxford ; F. Beechey, Calcutta University; H .T. D. Sweet, of the Madras Forest Department ; and Oruganti Shivarama Krishnamma, B.A., Madras, Inner Temple ; G. W. Scott, B.A., Calcutta. Middle Temple ; Cottari Soorya Prakasha Rao Nayudu, B.A., Downing College, Cambridge ; Hubert Bayley Drysdale Woodcock (Middle Temple Common Law Scholar, fifty guineas); Kaikhosro Edulji Ghamat (Middle Temple Common Law Scholar, twenty guineas); Raghunath Das Garge; Malwa Ram Mehta. Gray's Inn ; W. H. Cromie, University of London first class studentship (200 guineas) in Jurisprudence and Roman Law, Trinity, 1889, the Society's Lee prize, 1890, Barstow Law Scholarship, 1890; J. R. Atkin, obtained the highest position at the examination for the Arden Scholarship held in Michaelmas Term, 1890, Demy of Magdalen College. Oxford ; O. Cook, H. M. Civil Service, Gray's Inn Holt Scholar, 1888; W. R. Vale, University ef Melbourne; and T. P, Perks, LL.B., London, Lecture prize of £70 (Hilary, 1891) in equity and common law.

EDUCATED India, writes a home paper, likes cheap books, particularly cheap educational books. The native student is poor ; though he has a great thirst for knowledge his funds are low, and he cannot always indulge his taste. In other words, he must cut his coat according to his cloth. "Idler," writing in the *Publishers' Circular*, thinks it might be worth the English publisher's while to study the purse and needs of the Indian youth who longs to become a scholar. One of these days there will be more readers in India than in England. In the meantime it might not be bad policy to do something in the way of cultivating a taste for good English books especially by living authors. An edition of the *Publishers' Circular*, by the way, is now printed on thin paper for postage to the Colonies and abroad.

THE case of Dosibai v. Ishwardas Jagjivandas and another has been heard by the Privy Council. —This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bombay, confirming an order of the Subordinate Judge of Surat. Mr. Herbert Cowell appeared for the appellant ; Mr. J. D. Mayne and Mr. J. H. A. Branson for the respondents. By the judgments appealed against, a warrant to sell four Jaghiri villages, in the district of Surat, was confirmed. The respondents are the decree-holders, at whose instance the warrant of sale was issued, and they are successors in title of the bond-creditor of Ardesar, to whom, in 1830, the Bombay Government granted the villages in question. The appellant, Dosibai, is the widow and heiress of the only son of Ardesar, the original grantee, and she raised two questions of law in opposition to the sale of the villages—namely, whether they could be sold without a previous attachment, and whether Ardesar had more than a life interest, which was now extinct, in the property. The Courts below decided against her on both these points. At the close of the arguments for the appellant on Jan. 23, their lordships intimated that they would not call upon the respondents' counsel. They would deliver judgment on a future occasion.

ON Tuesday, February 3, in the House of Commons, Mr. H. S. King was to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India :—"Whether, in view of the continued loss which is being inflicted on colonels in receipt of colonels' allowances, who have elected to reside in India, by paying them, their allowances on retirement of 1,124*l.* 5*s.* per annum in rupees, at a rate of 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee, whereas the current rate of exchange has for some years ranged below 2*s.* and lately below 1*s.* 6*d.*, while, at the same time, all colonels similarly situated, who reside in any other parts of the world, are permitted to draw the full amount of 1,124*l.* 5*s.* in England in sterling, the Secretary of State will not reconsider previous rulings on the subject and take steps to remedy the grievance. Whether the loss does not now amount practically to a fine of about 5,000 rupees per annum on a retired officer for electing to reside in India, and whether the Indian Government enforces the rule in order to deter British officers from adopting an Indian domicile."

I have seen, writes the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, a long communication from a young Englishman, an officer of the Chinese Customs, I believe, who has recently completed rather a remarkable journey from Tonquin to Canton. His route has probably never been traversed before, and his observations are of great interest. He started from the mouth of the Red River, went up the main stream and one of its northern branches in a launch, and rode the rest of the way. For some distance near the frontier the country was dangerous, and he travelled in company of a convoy with a few French soldiers and native militia. The young traveller took particular note of the commercial relations of the French with the natives. He found French traders, one or two in the places where there were French garrisons, their sole business being to supply the French soldiers with small wares. With the natives the French seem to have no dealings whatever. The real traders are Chinese, who go about the country, not with French goods, but with textiles and other commodities of English and American manufacture. The fact is the high tariffs imposed by the French on foreign imports have completely annihilated all chance of establishing a trade. The foreign goods are landed at Chinese ports and taken across the frontier by travelling Chinese traders. The hold of the French in the country is of the feeblest character, and outside the garrison is practically non-existent.

"BOBBIE" Burns as a Primrose leaguer was discussed at a social meeting under the auspices of the Scott Habitation of the Primrose League was held on Monday 26th ultimo, in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh. Mr. George Harrison, ruling councillor, presided, and there was a crowded attendance. Mr. Faithfull Begg, remarking that they had that night struck out an entirely new line in connection with the anniversary of their great national poet, claimed that as an evidence of the breadth and catholicity underlying the principles upon which the League was founded. (Applause.) He had been somewhat of a student of Burns' writings, and when he turned to his well-thumbed copy of that poet's works. he found that he could establish for him a reputation in connection with politics. (Applause.) The view he intended to establish was that Burns was in all essentials absolutely Conservative in his leanings. He had heard Burns called Radical, but he did not think there was much foundation for that statement. He should describe Burns to them as a man who, if he had lived in their day, would have been a democratic Tory. The writings of Burns were permeated with these principles which all members of the League were defending. It was impossible, also, to think that Burns, who was so essentially a squire of dames, could have resisted the fascinations of the League. (Laughter.) Burns would have adorned the position of a ruling councillor, and have done good work, he believed, in the cause.

THE railway strike in Scotland came to an end on Thursday evening (29th ult.) On that day a deputation of the North British Railway men waited upon the general manager, who intimated to them that the Company were still prepared to withdraw all prosecutions against the men, and that they should be restored to their former positions so far as the same may be now open ; and further, that on the resumption of work he would at once arrange for meetings of the men with the directors, within a fortnight thereafter, to discuss any question whatsoever that may be brought forward. These terms were laid before a meeting of the strikers, and they were, after an animated discussion, accepted. The strike on the North British Railway is at an end. As for the Caledonian Railway, the general manager, it is said by the Society, demands unconditioual surrender ; but it would appear as if the men were left in a very awkward position, for there do not seem to be many vacancies to fill up.

MR. THEODORE BENT, a Loudon correspondent hears, has already formed some sort of notion concerning the ancient ruins in Mashonaland and elsewhere in Zambesia, which he is shortly to inspect on the spot. The photographs taken by Colonel Maud have been submitted to him, and he is of opinion that the ruins date as far back as the fifth century, and that they are almost identical with similar remains in Persia (where he has made extensive archæological studies) belonging to the Sarsinian dynasty. This is precisely the same period at which the Persians possessed extensive settlements at Zanzibar and other parts of the East Coast of Africa, and the probability is that they worked inland in the search for gold. This theory is further supported by the fact that in proximity to the ruins extensive old workings are visible. Meanwhile it is absolutely certain that the Portuguese could not have been in Manicaland in the fifth century.

THE illness of Meissonier, says a Paris letter, is a sore blow to the "schismatics of French art." The venerable painter was struck down by the severe cold a week ago, and is likely to be a prisoner for some time. He is the president of the Societe Nationale des Beaux-Arts, which is popularly known in art circles as the "Salon des Dissidents." He was zealously working with his colleagues at the organization of their next exhibition, which is to be held in the Palace of the Fine Arts on the Champ de Mars, and is to include a splended hall for "dissident" sculptors. As Meissonier cannot now help in their labours, he has resigned the presidency in favour of his friend, the painter Puvis de Chavannes.

THE latest ideal to which Prince Bismarck has confessed is that it might be nossible for him to travel about in Germany, at Berlin, or even at Hamburg, without attracting attention. "My ideal is," he said, "to be to walk about in this large and beautiful town (Hamburg) without seeing a single head turned to look at me." This sounds sweetly humble minded, but it must remain an open question as to whether Prince Bismarck would be quite as delighted as he thinks he would be if he were really allowed to go about without any of the incense of public recognition being lavished upon him with which half a century of adoration has made him familiar, even *ad nauseam*.

WHEN allusion is made to the armies of factory girls in England, the mind insensibly turns to Manchester, Oldham, and other industrial centres of Lancashire and Yorkshire. That there are in London alone some 200,000 girls fairly coming within this category is a statement which provokes incredulity, yet it was made, on apparent good authority, at the Acton Centre of the Factory Helpers' Union. Lord Kinnaird, presiding at the opening of the Kinnaird Rooms—established for the benefit for the girls employed at the innumerable laundries in that suburb—also put forward a plea for more perfect equality between the sexes in the matter of charitable and benevolent agencies. For every shilling contributed towards the amelioration of the social and moral condition of workwomen, he said, a pound was subscribed for the benefit of men. £750,000 was given by Government for technical education, but nothing towards the technical education of women.

IT is reported that Calcutta is to have a new hotel on a scale sufficiently large to meet even the greatest demands during the cold season. A syndicate of capitalists has been formed, and it is proposed to acquire a site in Chowringhee facing the Ochterlony Monument. It has yet to be seen whether the scheme will come to maturity, as more than once in the past similar projects have come to nought.

THREE RECENT MURDER CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The three murder cases that have been tried in the Bombay High Court during the past month show a rather remarkable series of contrasts, so far as the verdicts and resultant sentences are concerned. We have first the review of the Belgaum murder case —an apparently atrocious case, the murderer, as usual tried upon almost entirely circumstantial evidence, no details as to provocation or the contrary being obtainable, his own voluntary delivering up of himself and confession to the police being almost the only evidence against him. No extenuating circumstances are visible to the District Judge who tried him, though the apparently shocking detail of cutting off the victim's head and casting it into a river, at two miles distance, has an easy explanation, in that it might have been done on the spur of the moment as a means of minimising the horror of discovery. The Judge summed up strongly for the major verdict, but the stubborn and perverse jury, composed possibly of the murderer's friends, or at least caste-fellows, refused to take life for life, and acquitted him. The Judge, shocked at such a miscarriage of justice, refers the man to the Appellate Court at Bombay. The two judges convict him of culpable homicide amounting to murder and sentence him to be hanged.

Then come two other trials during the current week, in which the theory of extenuating circumstances has full play. In the Temkar Street murder case a Mussalman emigrant from Kashgar murders in Bombay a female acquaintance, also from Kashgar, in whose virtuous demeanour he takes an unexplained interest. Here there is more than circumstantial evidence. She cries out, neighbours rush into the room, and he is seen to lift the knife and kill her. The man pleads provocation. He asserts that the woman first threatened to kill him, struck the back of his hand with the point of a pair of scissors ; and he had his wound dressed by a hospital assistant the following day. He might have wounded himself, but the jury believed the contrary. A merciful Advocate-General and a merciful Judge impress upon the jury that it is possible for the majesty of the law to take a merciful view of this man's sad case ; they are instructed that it will be consistent with their duty to bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This they did, accompanying it with the rider that he committed the act with the intention of causing death ; and the Judge sentenced him to transportation for life. This instance is typical, in that the special jury were composed almost entirely of European merchants of good social position. There was only one Parsee, and no Hindu or Mussalman among the panel.

The third case is from Ahmedabad. A college student murders his wife for what in France would be considered good and sufficient cause, entitling him, under extenuating circumstances, to the lesser verdict. The unfaithful conduct is evident. The District Judge, a former Registrar of the Apellate Court, Bombay, is determined for the major conviction. But the Ahmedabadis have, on religious grounds, a deep-seated conviction against the taking of life, and as the Judge has neglected to point out to them that it is possible to bring in the lesser verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, they acquit their caste-fellow *in toto*. The Judge sends up the case in review to the Appellate Court, Bombay, and two Judges convicted the young fellow of culpable homicide amounting to murder, the major verdict, but sentenced him to transportation for life, the usual sentence for the minor verdict. In this case also they no doubt allowed justice to be tempered with mercy, so far as the sentence is concerned.

These two last cases fill me with a hope of happy augury for the future, convinced I have been four years past that the brutalising punishment of death by hanging is no deterrent against violent crime. I am equally convinced that the sentence of life-long imprisonment, tempered by the hope of release after years of good conduct, is a far greater punishment, and also a far more effective deterrent against crime to the great mass of those who in a sudden access of passion, lift their hands against their fellow. Where outside the range of novels do we find the cool, calculating ruffian who for months and years dogs the steps of his victim, till at last by the knife or slow poison he effects his aim ? We do find him occasionally, but the exception only proves the rule. I of course except the followers of Bhowani, who, though they have given up "thuggism," are still believed with *datura* to get rid of many a victim. But to such criminals death has no terrors ; they look upon hanging as an element of luck in the business, it is a short shrift and a merry one. But long-life punishment over the *kala pani* is a much more serious business. Even in that recent case of murder on the Flats, the deed was said to have been done for a Rs. 50 reward. The men who committed the act had been drinking all day with their victim ; some portion also of our denunciations should be directed against a benign Government that plants liquor shops broadcast all over the city, while the alleged instigator, the man who was said to have given the reward of blood for the sake of the murdered man's lands, from some unexplained reason was not brought to trial at all.

I hope that juries will, more than they have hitherto done, exercise their right of bringing in the verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and, when they have no option but to convict of the major crime that they will add a rider recommending the criminal to mercy. Such a rider will, in many cases, have its due influence with judges who are only too glad to take a merciful view of their dread functions.—Yours, &c.,

A SPECIAL JUROR.

BOMBAY AND POONA TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe that the G. I. P. authorities propose to publish a new time-table to be observed on the line from the 1st of next month, and that the new method adopted for running the trains between Bombay and Poona is defective as ever. We have all heard a great deal said recently about the time-table, which was enforced on the line after the rains, and the recollection of the appearance of several protests against it, which were published in your paper and elsewhere, must be still green in the memory of many of your innumerable readers. To say nothing about the other trains which are more or less inconvenient to the public in one way or another, I will confine my remarks to the one, which in the real sense of the word may be called a *crawling train*. This train, I am informed, will leave Bombay at 8-30 a.m., arrive at Narel station at 10-53 a.m., and reach Poona at 3 p.m. Now this being the first train from Bombay after daylight in the morning is a most convenient one for passengers who do not care to travel by night trains which, as a rule, are always avoided by every one unless urgent business obliges them to take the contrary course, and I am at a loss to understand what has actuated the framers of the new time-table to send out their first morning train at such a dreadfully miserable speed.

This train, as is evident from the time quoted above, will take about 7 hours and 30 minutes for the journey, which by ordinary trains now is accomplished within a little over five hours time, and not only this but it is timed to reach Narel station at 10-53 a.m., just when the place begins getting intolerable in the hot weather. If any one should have the misfortune of travelling by this train for Matheran he will have to ride up the hill under the burning sun at great danger of sunstroke and the terrible effects produced by the sun in the middle of the day will make the journey perfectly void of that pleasure which he might have otherwise enjoyed. For the passengers who may happen to travel by this train to Poona there are also many difficulties to face which can be better imagined than described. Under such circumstances I am sure the public will not refrain from protesting against such a mischievous measure introduced in the new time-table which, if acted upon, would cause much inconvenience and unnecessary trouble to the public in general.

In my opinion no trains carrying passengers should be allowed more than five hours time for the journey from Bombay to Poona, and if the new course adopted by the framers is to meet with the requirements of the public it is necessary that they should arrange to start a train from Bombay at least at 7 a.m., reach Poona between 12 and 1 in the middle of the day. It appears that according to the new time-table, there will be a train leaving Poona at 6 a.m. to reach Bombay at 11-15 a.m. If the course adopted by the railway authorities is to meet with the requirements of the public, as it is generally understood to be, then why should they not send out a train from Bombay almost at the same time in the morning and running at the same speed.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, Feb. 17. A. ROSSETT.

CHARLES E. PRATT lately inherited £300,000 in England. He had lived for a long period in Rahway, New Jersey, in modest but comfortable circumstances. On inheriting his fortune he built a princely mansion, bought horses and engaged a large retinue of servants. He seemed, however, not to enjoy his new life, and one morning he remarked to a servant that he wished he was back in his old house, as he was very lonely and unhappy. An hour or two later he walked into his old house, which had been converted into a stable, took a pistol from his pocket and shot himself through the head. The report roused some stablemen, who ran in and found his dead body on the stable floor.

THE SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR performed the ceremony of opening the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Gymnastic Institution, the foundation-stone of which, as was stated in our article of Saturday last, descriptive of the building and grounds, was laid only thirteen months ago by Lord Reay. As Lady Harris had also signified her intention to accompany the Governor, it was decided to have the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students attending the institution, and to request Lady Harris to present them. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled under the spacious mandap which had been erected in front of the new building, and H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris arrived punctual to the time they had been requested to come. On alighting from their carriage their Excellencies were received by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and the committee of the institution, by whom they were conducted to a raised dais under the mandap. Amongst those present were :—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Colonel Wilson, Prince Samatsingjee. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Javarilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Rev. Father Stanislas Boswia, S. J., the Rev. Father Sthan, S. J., the Rev. Father Dreckmann, S. J. Mr. A. Beniston, and Mrs. and Miss Beniston, Khan Bahadur R. Thanawalla, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Temmulljee Bhiccajee, Mr. R. Setna, T. B. Nariman, D. B. Master J. C. Lelamwala ; Messrs. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, S. S. Bengallee, Messrs. K. R. Cama, M. H. Cama, Framjee D. Petit, Bomanjee D. Petit B. N. Servai, A. D. Munshi, M. F. Patel, B. B. Patel, Darashah R. Chichgar, J. C. Cama, F. J. Mierja, J. N. Tata, J. C. Jamsetjee, N. M. Panday, D. N. Dadysett, B. D. Registrar, V. A. Modak, L. N. Banajee, D. J. Parakh, D. H. Dady, P. N. Wadia, N. B. Secretary, D. F. Cama, Dastoor Cursetjee Perozjee, R. M. Chichgar, Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, Badroodeen Tyabjee, Treebhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, J. M. Framjee Patel, Curreembhoy Ebrahim, D. J. Chapgar, G. Soondurdas, F. J. Parakh, F. R. Viccajee, Hormusjee Shapoorjee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Lakhmidas Khimjee, K. N. Kabrajee, E. Rustomjee Reporter, D. A. Dadysett, K. D. Karaka, Hurkisondas Narrottamdas, Bagwandas Narrottamdas, J. K. Cama, M. H. Cama, H. J. Rustomjee, R. J. Parakh, J. D. Framjee, Ardeshir M. Irani, F. M. Banajee J. H. Wacha, M. C. Patel, D. C. Kateli, D. D. Soorti, Dorabjee Powala, D. H. Wadia, J. E. Davar, and Mr. F. Murzban.

Mr. K. R. Kama, chairman of the committee, opened the proceedings by reading a report of the origin, rise, and progress of the institution as follows :—

May it please your Excellencies,—Before presenting the report nf the progress which this Gymnasium has made during the last year, the managing committee consider it desirable to offer to your Excellencies a short statement of the origin of the Institution. The institution had a small beginning. A few Parsee gentlemen, finding that their children were daily reduced in health and vigour for want of physical exercises, established in August 1858 a small gymnasium in the premises of a private school at Chandanwady and a committee of respectable gentlemen under the presidentship of the late Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagree, the father of our respected citizen Mr. Muncherjee Mirwanjee Bhownagree, C.I.E., undertook its supervision. At first the institution was intended for Parsees only, but within four months of its foundation, it was thrown open to all sects of the community. At the commencement, chiefly native exercises were practised in the institution, but English appliances, such as the horizontal bars, parallel bars, trepaze, &c., were subsequently introduced, and an European gymnast was employed for some time to train the boys in other English exercises. Drill classes were also opened on occasions of which the expenses were defrayed mainly by Mr. Jemsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata. A class for gentlemen has been also in existence for years past, of which many persons of advanced years and in respectable walks of life avail themselves. The gymnasium continued in the premises of the school for three years, when the committee, finding the place too small compared to the increasing demands of the community, applied and obtained from Government the free use of a site on the Esplanade in 1862. This and the next site had to be changed again owing to their being required by Government for more substantial buildings. These changes crippled the growth and stability of the institution, to ensure which the committee were very desirous of securing a more enduring lease of a suitable plot of

Dinshaw Petit, in all Rs. 9,000. The pupils of the Gymnasium, and friends and admirers of the late Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagaree, the first president of the institution, contributed Rs. 1,500 to perpetuate his memory out of the interest of which prizes to the successful pupils are annually awarded. Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerawalla for a gold medal to be awarded every year in the name of his father, Ustad Nusserwanjee Cawasjee Kerawalla, who was the head gymnastic teacher of the institution from its beginning to a short while ago. Rs. 500 from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit for a silver medal to be awarded every year in the name of his son, the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit. Rs. 500 from the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit towards supplying uniforms to the pupils of the Gymnasium. Rs. 200 from a Hindoo gentleman for a prize every year in the name of Mr. Pestonjee Dajibhoy Unwalla, the late secretary of the institution. I have also received a letter this morning from Prince Samatsenghjee of Palitana sending a donation of Rs. 250 for a silver medal to be given to the most punctual and well behaved student of the institution. The above details will, it is hoped, not only prove gratifying to all friends of the institution, but show that the committee were not unjustified in soliciting the honor of the presence of your Excellencies here on the present occasion. This new permanent location gives every promise of a vigorous future existence for the institution and there are already signs of its pupils and work being largely increased from the enquiries which the committee have received from many prominent schools in Bombay. At this important period in the history of the Institution, the sympathy and approval of your Excellencies will go far to command the benefits of physical educ tion to people in different parts of the Presidency, and the committee feel they cannot be too grateful to your Excellencies for kindly condescending to accept their invitation to preside over the interesting functions of this evening. (Loud applause.)

Some of the pupils then entered the play-ground and gave an exhibition of athletic exercises, displaying wonderful skill for amateurs on the parallel and cross bars, while the younger members performed with Indian clubs. The athletic sports terminated with a single stick combat between instructors of the institution, which proved highly entertaining; the old Parsee gentleman, notwithstanding his years proving more than a match for his younger and more agile opponent. Lady Harris having distributed the prizes,

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit requested his Excellency to open the institution. He said:—

May it please your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It was just a little over a year that H. E. Lord Reay, your eminent predecessor in office, was kind enough to lay the foundation-stone of this building, namely, the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Gymnastic Institution, in the presence of a large assemblage, and it now affords me sincere pleasure on this occasion to solicit your Excellency to honour the institution by laying it open for the use of the youths of Bombay, for whom an institution like this is a necessity. It is a fortunate circumstance for this institution that a statesman, who is at the same time so keen a patron of athletics and all sports that tend to develop bodily strength, and thereby contribute to the formation of a healthy mind, should grace this occasion by his august presence. Tendering my thanks to your Excellency for the honour which you have conferred upon me and the managing committee in kindly consenting to open the institution, to Lady Harris for having added to the grandeur of this gathering by her graceful presence, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for being present here on this occasion, I invite your Excellency to declare the institution open. (Loud applause.)

Sir Dinshaw then presented his Excellency with a massive silver key, on which was engraved the inscription "Presented to his Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., on the occasion of the ceremony performed by his Excellency on opening the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Gymnastic Institution in Bombay on Monday 16th February, 1891." Ascending the steps to the verandah, his Excellency inserted the key into the silver padlock, and threw open the door, when right in front of him was found suspended a banner bearing the words in gold letters "Welcome to Lord and Lady Harris." Their Excellencies having been decorated with wreaths of flowers by Sir Dinshaw, they returned to their seats.

His Excellency then addressed the assembly. He said:—

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I consider that I have been extremely fortunate in having been invited here, and to have had the opportunity of opening this institution to-day. On behalf of that large number of people who respect and love Sir Dinshaw Petit, and that large number of young men who will benefit by this institution in future years, I thank him, and also on behalf of the citizens of Bombay for the munificence which he has so frequently displayed, and especially in this endeavour which I hope will be successful in spreading a love for athletics. (Applause.) I am sure that I speak your feelings when I say that you have been pleased that Sir Dinshaw's munificence in this city has been recognised by the highest authority in the empire. (Applause.) I do not know whether it is generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that the centralised encouragement of athletics has only begun in England at about the same time as it has begun in India. That sounds a surprising statement; but it is still the fact that, although there has been great individual activity in the spread of athletic exercises in England—and we know that the whole world looks to England for exponents of athletics—it is only quite recently that a concentrated effort has been made to bring athletics home to the doors of the poorer classes in our great cities. The efforts of that most generous gentleman, Mr. Quintin Hogg, at the Polytechnic in London, and the efforts of the athletic and gymnastic institution upon which such gentlemen as Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Herbert Gladstone are active workers, have only been recently begun; and it is to efforts like those that we look to giving the opportunity to our working classes of our great towns of obtaining those athletic exercises, which we believe to be so necessary for the youth of the country. (Applause.) I have said that the idea of the concentrated effort has been almost synchronous in India and England, and I think I may go further and say this, that these individual efforts, which we see exemplified upon our maidans in this country, and which we can see at home on the many cricket and football grounds of England, have to be aided in some instances by the concentrated effort either of Government or else of some generous and public-minded person. (Applause.) In the present case we have found this in Sir Dinshaw in Bombay, and in other parts of the Presidency, in Surat, Broach, and Sind we find there are gentlemen ready to come forward and aid in the extension of this movement. I have said it is one that is necessary for the youth of the country, and I am sure you will all agree with me that it would be an unwise Government that disregarded the education of the limbs of its youth, while it paid every attention to the cultivitation of the mind. (Applause.) Well, Sir Dinshaw, I am sure that you, as sincerely as I myself, wish all success to this institution, and that it may be the means of encouraging the establishment of similar institutions in other parts of the Presidency, and also of winning the love and interest of athletic sports. We know that there is a keen love for them in Bombay. Our own maidans show that, and the success of the Parsee Cricket Eleven against its opponents both at Poona last year, and earlier in the year against the English Eleven shows that it will not be very long before an Eleven from this Presidency will be able to compete with some of the best amateur teams in England. (Applause.) As I said before, no Government can afford to neglect the encouragement of athletic sports, and I can claim for this Government that it has done, and is doing, its best to extend that interest in athletics. I daresay it may be true that the Government of India took up the subject late in the day; that may have been caused by matters of more urgent moment occupying its attention. But, better late than never; and at any rate, it has now been forced upon the attention of all local Governments that the Government of India considers it our duty to encourage the practice of athletic sports, and therefore to attend to the limbs as well as the minds of the people of the country. That being so, I say this Government has done its best; and I hope it will not be thought for one moment, that because there happens to be a Governor here who has taken a practical interest in athletic sports—(applause)—there has been a sudden movement in this direction. I have done absolutely nothing but to carry out in continuity what was being carried out by my predecessor. (Applause.) Although the subject has been dealt with in a Government Resolution, it may interest you if I briefly state the line upon which Government is now proceeding. We are anxious to encourage the extension of play-grounds and gymnastics in all our high and aided schools throughout the Presidency; and we have made inquiries as to whether it is possible to provide play-grounds even in our crowded cities. (Hear, hear.) That is a difficult matter, and one of great expense; but I hope that as Government shows an interest in the matter, there may be some public-spirited persons who will be prepared to come forward and help Government to find those healthy breathing spots in the middle of these cities, which are so vitally necessary to the lungs of our young people. We have made inquiries also as to what schools have got gymnasia, and we find that a great many have got them, but we are not content with this, and we are encouraging their extension. But gymnasia and gymnastic appliances are really of very little use without trained instructors, and therefore we have thought ourselves justified in doubling the grant which was formerly made for gymnastic teachers; and in order that those gymnastic teachers may be thoroughly competent to teach we have sanctioned a grant to the Bombay Gymnasium this year for the employment of competent teachers, and while we have provided the means for teachers from the mofussil to come to Bombay and get proper instruction at the gymnasium here, so that they may go back to the mofussil and there spread the knowledge they obtain. (Applause.) In order that we may enlist local aid to back up what Government is able to do, we have made a slight alteration in the Grant-in-Aid Code so as to admit of grants-in-aid for play-grounds. I should like, while upon the subject of the extension of gymnastic appliances, to say that I do not think it is absolutely necessary in most parts of this Presidency, and in this climate, that there should always be covered buildings for gymnastic exercises. I have seen most beautiful buildings for such exercises at one or two of the towns in Gujerat, and here to-day we see this beautiful building; but I say unhesitatingly that for something like eight or nine months in the year it is perfectly possible for your boys and young men to be able to get plenty of gymnastic exercises if they only have the appliances in an open yard. As a matter of fact, I saw such a one at the Training College in Ahmedabad, in many cases would be amply sufficient for the needs of the people until funds were forthcoming for covered buildings. I may point out that while we have been assisting the high schools, we have not left the aided schools in the cold. For instance, the New English School at Poona has been aided to such an extent by Government that the Educational Inspector points to it as having one of the best play-grounds, possibly in the Presidency, and as being far superior to other schools in Poona. As I have before said, we are making inquiries as to the number of play-grounds and gymnasia in all parts of the Presidency, and I find that at this moment Surat has a beautiful gymnasium, which cost over Rs. 6,000, and which was assisted by private munificence. Broach has another. In Sind each high school has a play-ground, but proper gymnasia still have to be supplied in some of them. Referring to reports of inspectors, I may say that Mr. Kirkham alludes to the interest taken in the movement at Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Nagar, Nassik, and Dhulia. Mr. Giles says of the Northern Division that there are 351 schools which have gymnastic apparatus, exclusive of 83 in the Native States. It is not only in the Northern Division that the Native States have taken an interest in the movement, but I find the same in the Southern and Central Divisions. Mr. Patwardhan in the Southern Division says that 130 schools, or 53 more than last year have gymnastic apparatus, and the Municipalities of Dharwar, Nipani, and Mahad have engaged special teachers. With reference to Sind Mr. Jacob says that the Hyderabad High Schools play cricket and football, about a hundred of the students turning out every evening. The four high schools have each a cricket club. He also speaks of the masters and assistants joining in or looking on at the games, and I cannot impress too strongly upon those whose duty it is to educate the minds of the young that nothing will encourage them to take an interest in athletic exercises so much as to see their masters or their assistants either playing in or looking on at their games. Mr. Jacob also gives a similarly satisfactory account of Karachi and Northern Sind, and although the heat in Upper Sind is for six months against outdoor sports, nevertheless there is a demand for gymnastic apparatus, which District Boards are supplying; and that their deputy inspectors have been most successful in getting up athletic sports which have been well attended. I think this is a very good proof of what is being done in this Presidency, and that Government is doing its best to extend the movement. Having been backed up by private munificence we have set the ball rolling, and depend upon it, that in every succeeding year, there will be a greater extension of the love for athletics throughout the Presidency. (Applause.) Although I personally have done nothing, you will readily understand that I am speaking the truth when I say I take a great interest in the subject, and I do so after having seen what athletics have done in England; how they bring men out from the crowded streets of our great cities into God's air and sunshine. I believe athletics have done an amount of good which cannot be overestimated. Hundreds, nay thousands, of men week by week instead of spending the money they might spend on an extra glass of beer give it up in order to spend it on a Saturday afternoon, looking on at a football or cricket match. We have, therefore, every reason to be glad that that love of hardening our muscles, of improving our physique, of strengthening our frames has had a good moral effect, and I say with the sincerest belief in the truth of it that we are justified, whilst paying most careful attention to the mental and the moral activity of our young, to believe that it is our bounden duty to see that their physical activity is not neglected. (Applause.) I believe that what Sir Dinshaw has done here is an excellent example that may well be copied in other parts of the Presidency, and I can assure you we, the Government, will not fail to pay close attention to what we believe is one of our duties. I may promise that you will see throughout this Presidency a very considerable extension of giving these advantages for athletic exercises, which you and I believe, are so necessary for our young people. (Loud applause.)

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Harris, said:—

Before he proceeded to perform the gratifying duty assigned him by the Managing Committee, he wished to be allowed to make the pleasing announcement that some friends of the Institution had expressed their desire to give donations in honour of the proceedings of the evening. (Applause.) First among them, their esteemed townsman Mr. Dossabhai Framjee, C.S.I., an old friend of the Institution, wished to subscribe Rs. 100. Next two respected gentlemen of the Hindoo Community, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdass and Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass, were to give a like amount each,—a pleasing evidence that the Hindoo Community or at least the intelligent classes of them, were appreciating the good work done by the Gymnasium. Another like sum was promised by Mr. Hormasjee Mancherjee Chichgar, whose late respected father, Mr. Mancherjee Pestonjee Chichgar, was among the first originators of the Institution. (Applause.) The names of Mr. Dossabhai Framjee, who still continued to take a warm interest in their work, and of Mr. Chichgar would recall to the minds of the friends of the Institution names of other gentlemen whose sympathy and co-operation in its success from the first might be fittingly remembered that evening, names such as those of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Mr. P. H. Cama, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee and others. Mr. Bhownaggree then said it was his pleasing duty to propose a vote of hearty and cordial thanks to their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris for having graciously performed the functions of that evening. Their Excellencies had placed the institution under a deep debt of obligation by so doing. H. E. the Governor's speech, not only held out future encouragement to the committee in the work they had been performing for years past to promote the physical welfare of the youth of the community, but the policy which his lordship had that evening enunciated and the assurance which he held out that Government were willing to sympathise with and give liberal grants in future towards such work as had been carried on in that Institution would, no doubt, prove most gratifying to all who believed in the physical and athletic instruction of youth. For such an assurance they had all reason to feel grateful to his Excellency. To H. E. Lady Harris their sincere thanks were due for her graceful presence and kindness in giving away the prizes to the successful students. ((Applause.) That gracious act, would, no doubt, encourage those who had received the prizes to pursue their training with fresh vigour, and convert others who did not yet believe in the importance of bodily exercise together with intellectual training to such belief. (Applause.) Those assembled there would, he was sure, agree with him that for all that their Excellencies had done that evening, they were entitled to the warmest expression of gratitude, which he begged to tender, not only on behalf of the managing committee of the Institution, but in the name of Sir Dinshaw Manokjee Petit and of the representative assemblage that was gathered there. (Loud applause).

His Excellency having bowed his acknowledgments, he and Lady Harris took their leave, three hearty cheers being raised by the boys of the institution as they departed.

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LECTURE ON "DARKEST INDIA."

On Monday evening Mr. Booth-Tucker gave a lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, explaining his work "Darkest India," an adaptation of General Booth's book "Darkest England," which has received so much criticism in Europe. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang presided, and there was a large attendance of European and Native gentlemen, amongst whom were:—General McCausland, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Jamsetjee N. Tata, D. E. Wacha, L. R. Vaird, A. K. Setna, Maneksha J. Talyarkhan, Cursetjee M. Cursetjee, K.M. Shroff, N.G. Chandavarkar, Jamsiatram Nanabhoy Haridas, the Chief of Ichal Kranji, Chimanlal H. Pleader, Shantaram Narayen, Daji A. Khare, Ganesham Nilkanth, G. R. Kirloskar, Drs. Dmorz and Atmaram Pandurang, Miss Serinbai M. Cursetjee, Miss K. R. Kama, and Mrs. Rustam K. Kama.

The chairman, who on rising was warmly applauded, said: Ladies and gentlemen,—I am sure I shall be best consulting the wishes of this assembly, and certainly acting according to my own views, if I limit within a short compass my observations in opening the meeting. We are assembled here this evening for the purpose of hearing Mr. Booth-Tucker explain his adaptation to the wants of India of the scheme propounded by the head of the Salvation Army in England for the amelioration of the condition of the lower classes. That scheme has, we are all aware, received a good deal of attention in England and on the Continent generally, and, of course as one might expect from that seat of learning, a great deal of criticism. Mr. Booth-Tucker's work has also been before the public for a short time, and it has also provoked some amount of criticism in the Bombay Press. It is not to be expected, that a scheme of this character and gigantic proportions could be accepted by any community before whom it is placed without very grave and careful consideration. (Hear, hear.) For my own part I have not yet had an opportunity of carefully considering the whole of the scheme, and, therefore, have not formed an opinion. That being the case, of course, you will not expect me to express one. I can go as far as this however, and say that the object with which this scheme has been propounded, and those on whose behalf and by whom it is propounded, are such as entitle it to a certain amount of sympathy from us all. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The object is one with which no rightly constituted mind can fail to sympathise. It endeavours to point out the direction in which employment and means of livelihood may be found for those who are on and beyond the brink of starvation. Therefore it is absolutely impossible not to pay serious attention to it. (Applause.) Mr. Tucker and the Army which he leads by their occupation and residence for so many years amongst us are well qualified to speak of the condition and ills that beset that class who are unable to successfully fight life's battle. They are men of intelligence and have undeniable sources of knowledge, and if they can suggest any means of improving the condition and lessening the misery of the lower classes, they are at least entitled to an attentive and sympathetic hearing. (Applause.) Whether we ultimately agree with them or not, remains to be seen. It is not to be expected that we shall come to a conclusion at once and accept or reject it. What we must now do is to consider the facts which will be laid before us, and the remedy for that state of affairs in so far as it requires remedy. (Hear, hear.) Having done that let us then do our duty by helping Mr. Booth-Tucker to the best of our ability so far as his scheme is entitled to help. (Loud applause.)

Commissioner Booth-Tucker said:—I am to tell the truth, a little nervous to-night. I have had so many discouraging things said to me before I came here. I am told that I am attempting impossibilities. That I shall never be able to unite so many dissimilars, or to persuade Indians to act together for the common good of their country. Well, for my part I cannot believe this till I see it for myself why should it be impossible for us to erect a common social umbrella, beneath which Indians of all creeds and opinions shall be willing to gather. I shall be happy for one, to take my place under it. I do not say that it is to be my privilege to hoist and hold it; about that I do not care. But I cannot believe that it is impossible for such a thing to be done. I am here to-night to explain how I think this desirable object can be accomplished. It others can improve upon my proposals or manufacture a better umbrella underneath which we may meet, none will rejoice more than myself. The scheme which I have to put before you to-night is not of my own invention. It was originated by General Booth in the dying chamber of Mrs. Booth, our Salvation Army mother. The report that the scheme originated with Mr. Stead is sheer nonsense. He has himself denied it. I suppose some one will be discovering next that he was the originator of the Salvation Army, and that it was from him that General Booth received his inspiration. Well you have only to read the book, "Darkest England," to be convinced that the same master minds which constructed the Salvation Army were the authors of this great social reform scheme, not that General Booth would wish to take any credit to himself. It is as an inspiration from God that he has regarded it, on behalf of suffering mankind. At present unfortunately it is the case that millions of human beings in this country have not the common privileges of a bullock not that we wish the latter to be less well cared for. We rejoice that so many excellent institutions have been established here in Bombay on their special behalf. But we do say that human beings are entitled to at least as much care and consideration as these brute beasts. But the first question for our consideration to-night is as to the existence of a Darkest India. Is there such a thing at all or is it only a delusion on our part to imagine it to be so? If there is no Darkest India then we have no need to consider the scheme any farther. Now I must confess that in writing my book I never for a moment imagined that this question was going to be raised. I supposed that it would be universally admitted that a darkest India, terrible in its nature and vast in its extent, does undoubtedly exist armed with the opinion of that eminent statistician and historian Sir William Hunter, who estimated the regularly "under-fed" at forty millions (one-fifth of the population), and those who were tending fast in the same direction at another two-fifths. I believed that I was safe in reckoning the submerged at one-tenth and their amphibious next-door neighbours at another tenth. However the figures have been assailed, and therefore it is my duty to-night to do what I can to defend them or admit, as I would gladly do that they have been greatly exaggerated. I have endeavoured to form some estimate of those who die anually of starvation in India. There is no special information on the subject in the vital statistics published by Government, but indirectly we have some side-lights thrown on the subject, which enable us to form some opinion as to the probable or possible extent of such suffering. In the Ceylon death returns there is a special column for deaths by starvation and these number on an average 2½ per cent. of the total deaths. When, however, we add to these, deaths by debility, atrophy, collapse, and similar causes we find that no less than 10 per cent. of the deaths recorded are due to causes akin to starvation and directly due to insufficient and improper food. Is it too exaggerated a view for us to suppose that for each of those who have actually died of starvation, at least from fifty to hundred are systematically under-fed and destitute. But if this be the case the number of those amounts to just what I have estimated in Darkest India? To those who may be tempted to suppose that our estimate is overdrawn let me say: Why should this be so when it is admitted as a fact by the Famine Commission, that in spite of all the relief works and other efforts put forth, some five-and-a-half millions perished in the great famine of 1877 to 1878, and when it is remembered that hardly a year passes without scarcity of a more or less severe character making itself felt in some part of India. In brief our proposals are as follows:—(1) By the establishment of Labour Bureaux we propose to properly regiment unemployed labour, at present it runs to waste for want of proper organization. This evil we propose to remedy so that every unemployed person from the scholar to the beggar should be enabled as speedily as possible to find suitable work. Fortunately Bombay occupies a unique position in India from the fact that its demand for labor is at present greater than the supply. But how long this will continue to be the case I leave you to guess. It is not so anywhere else. In Madras for instance when passing through the other day I found that thousands of out-of-works were pleading with the P. W. D. for a job, among other interesting particulars I was informed that the milkman who supplied our milk and the horse-keeper of some neighbour were both duly qualified B. A.s. (2) Connected with our Labor Bureaux will be labour yards, for the temporary employment of out-of-works. (3) Added to these we propose to have cheap food depots. (4) For the criminals we have our Prison Gate Brigades. Of these we have three already established under the charge of seven European and five Native officers. During the past four years jails have been visited one thousand one hundred and ninety-three times, 228 prisoners have passed through the homes, a large percentage having turned out well and several of them being now officers in our ranks, 36,567 meals have been given away. And all this has been done at the small cost of about Rs 6,300. For rents we have paid Rs. 1,296, the value of the food given away may be reckoned at Rs. 3,428, leaving only Rs. 1,576 for the cost of the improvising staff, for travelling and other numerous contingencies. Five Rescue Homes for fallen women is another agency we have commenced to establish and for which there is much need. We have one such in Ceylon with more than 20 inmates. (6) Suburban Farms. (7) Industrial Villages. (8) Waste settlements are other agencies; for a full and particular sketch of which I must refer you to my book. Suffice it to say that the proposals here embodied seem to bring within the range of "practical politics" the almost immediate absorption of at least that portion of the submerged tenth, which is willing to work but unable to get employment. It only remains to me to very briefly answer some of the objections which have been levelled at the scheme. One of the most important of these is the question of religion. I am informed that the fact of my being a Salvationist debars me absolutely and for ever from the privilege of being entrusted with such an undertaking. Well what am I to do? Am I to divest myself of my religion altogether? That would be to exchange Scylla for Charybdis, the rocks for the whirlpool. Strip me of my religion and what use should I be to India. It is my religion that makes me what I am. But for it I should not have left the Civil Service, and stand before you in this garb as a Native to-day. I must pass on to consider some of the other objections that have been raised. Well, some people have made the extraordinary discovery that we are only human and not angels! How clever of them to have discovered it! They find that we have got a seam to our coat, and then proceed to try and unpick it, instead of helping us to mend it. We have had our breakdowns, our desertions, and short-comings. We admit them. Then there is another class of critics who object to our form of Government and particularly to the absolute authority vested in our General. They accuse him of being a pope. Well, all I can say is that I would rather obey Pope Booth than Pope Tyndale or Pope Loch, or any of those gentlemen who are laying down the law to us. For after all I find the objection is not so much to the principle of absolute Government, as a scramble for the honor of the Popedom! Everybody wants to be everybody else's Pope, especially the Salvation Army's, and to tell us how we are to go about our business. For my part I say "Palmam qui meruit ferat," let him wear the victor's wreath who has won it; let him who has made the Salvation Army and invented this scheme continue to lead the movement that he has started. Let him have a free hand, and let others stand aside, if they cannot help, and mind their own business. But some one else objects, that we shall probably fail. Well, and what if we do? 'Tis better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all? Ours is probably the youngest religion in Bombay, and yet you'll excuse me for saying that I believe it to be the best. Anyhow, I can assure you it is a very happy and beautiful one. If you all enjoy your religion as much as I do mine, you must be happy indeed. I cannot wish for you a greater joy than that you should be as happy as we are. Not only so, but we have been successful. Only twenty-five years old, and yet we number some 3,000 stations and 10,000 officers, while our flag flies in 32 different countries. What I fail to understand is, why those who do not wish to help us should not at least send us forthwith their blessing. Supposing yonder house were on fire and I got down with my comrades to this tank, and by means of pails, or whatever we could get hold of, did our best to extinguish the flames. Let us imagine that while we are hard at work, the fire-brigade comes dashing along. They fix up their hoses and turn on the water. But instead of directing the stream upon towards the flames, they pour a douching torrent upon us, pleading, perhaps, as their excuse that the fire was too great for either them or us to extinguish, and had therefore best be left alone! And yet this seems to be just what is being done to us by some in regard to this scheme. Instead of turning their hoses upon the flames, they turn them upon us! I can't imagine what we have done to deserve it! The least that we may surely look for is the approval of those who cannot help. But I would say that this is a work in which mere passive sympathy is not sufficient. Everyone should make up their minds to do something. Let each make up their minds to do what they can to give it a shore, and then I am convinced it will not be long before the scheme will be brought into action, and its success will become its apology and justification.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker writes to us:—In your report of last night's meeting I shall be much obliged if you will kindly explain that Mrs. Booth-Tucker was unable to be present and speak, as she had hoped to have done, owing to a very serious turn in her illness during the last few days, causing us grave anxiety. At the time of writing I regret to say there is no improvement in her condition, and she has passed a very restless night.

RULES UNDER THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 38 of the Income-Tax Act of 1886 provides thus:—"The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act for ascertaining and determining income liable to assessment, for preventing the disclosure of particulars contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under Part IV., and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and may delegate to a local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government. (4) Rules made under this section shall be published in the official *Gazette*." I have applied for a copy of the said rules from the Income Tax Collector through my solicitors, and they not getting any reply for eight days I was obliged to write another letter to which I received an evasive reply, and on the 11th instant I again wrote asking the date of the publication of the said rules in the official *Gazette*, and for my clerk to be allowed to take copies of the said rules from his office. But I am sorry to state that I have not yet received a reply. I have also made inquiries for the same at the Government Central Book Depot, but that department cannot give any reply unless the date of the publication is given to them. Therefore, can you, or any of your readers, oblige me by letting me know whether the said rules have been published in the official *Gazette*, and if so, what is the date of the official *Gazette*, containing the said rules.—Yours, &c.,

CHATURBHOOJ AZRAMALL.

Mandvee, Khan Bazar, Feb. 13.

PORTUGUESE OR GOANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank your correspondents for writing to you in reference to my letter, but their explanations do not seem to clear up the difficulty; for, Dr. Weir thus writes to the honorary secretary, Bombay Catholic Union:—

"I have to request the favour of your giving instructions to and using influence with Native Christians to fill in their sect as Native Christians under column 4, and their nationality as British Indian, Goanese, or Portuguese under column 5 of the Standard Schedule A of the coming Census." (See the *Bombay East Indian* newspaper of Wednesday last.)

According to the above instructions, I take it that Native Christians (Catholics) of Goa would be correct in entering themselves in column 4, as "Native Christians," and in column 5, as "Goanese," and so the Native Christians (Catholics) of Bombay would be correct in entering themselves as "Native Christians" in column 4, and as "British Indian" in column 5. But it is not made sufficiently clear which of the *Native Christians* of India are to come under the heading *Portuguese*, and your correspondents do not remove my difficulty by defining or explaining the position or appropriateness of the word "Portuguese," occurring in the instructions above quoted. The real point at issue seems to have been overlooked.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 17. AN INQUIRER.

A CAPITAL Stanley story, says the *Fish Trades Gazette*, comes to us in the columns of a Transatlantic exchange: and it is none the worse because of its suggestiveness. The great explorer had been lecturing in the town of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was just going through the usual reception ceremonies. Among those who came up to shake hands with him was a wealthy manufacturer named Hendrick. Quoth he, after the usual courtesies:—"Mr. Stanley, one of the things in your book, 'In Darkest Africa,' that interested me most was your vivid account of the sufferings of your party in 'Starvation Camp;' but one thing I never could understand. When your men were dying for want of food, why didn't they fish, since they were so near the river?" Mr. Stanley's face was a study. He looked at his questioner as if dazed by a blow. "Why?" he exclaimed, and then hesitated in evident surprise and consternation for several moments; "why, I don't believe anyone ever thought of it!" The reply suggested to the American manufacturer the caustic remark, "Mr. Stanley, the next time you form an exploring party, take a Yankee with you." The story of course is but a Yankee version of that which was told six months ago, wherein Mr. Stanley explains that the party was without nets or bait for such lines as they could have made; moreover Mr. Stanley made sundry observations as to the unwisdom of depending upon angling for a food supply.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.

DISPUTE REGARDING A DHURMSALLA.

PURSHOTUM FAKIRCHAND AND OTHERS *vs.* NARAYEN BAPOO AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and other members of the Gandavia sect of the Bhowsar community, brought this suit to recover possession of a Dhurmsalla at Walkeshwor, to which, they alleged, the defendants had no right or title and which they had wrongfully appropriated. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messers. Bicknell and Merwanjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the defendants.

The first plaintiff is the manager, and the other plaintiffs are leading members of the Gandavia sect of the Bhowsar community in Bombay. In 1841, the members of the community, by a subscription among themselves raised monies and purchased in the name of Nallo Farran, then the patel of the community, a piece of land situated on the Walkeshwar Road. The community afterwards built upon the land a dhurmsalla for the temporary residency of its members. The patel and head members appointed watchmen from time to time to look after the dhurmsalla; and for the watchman's dwelling a room on the ground-floor of the dhurmsalla was allowed to be occupied. The watchman so employed in 1872 was Bapoo Hari Salesker, the father of the first three defendents. He was allowed to occupy the room in question and was paid the sum of Rs. 10 a year as wages. On his death in 1876, the first defendant was continued in his place on the same terms as watchman until 1883, when, in consequence of a notice from the municipality, the dhurmsalla, being in a dilapidated state, was pulled down to a considerable extent. The walls to the height of the first flooring and the first flooring itself were allowed to remain, while the remaining portion of the building was converted into a large store-room, to tell us how we are to go about our business. For my wherein there were deposited the materials of the pulled-down portion of the building. The plaintiff then locked up the place and retained the key, and as his services were no longer required, discharged the first defendant. In 1888, the first three defendants, without the plaintiff's knowledge, wrongfully broke open the door and carried away the old building materials. On this coming to the plaintiff's knowledge, he posted servants for the protection of the premises; but in November 1889, the first and fourth defendants, with the assistance of their hired men, forcibly turned out the plaintiff's servants and took possession of the premises and the contents of the room in question. The plaintiff took criminal proceedings, and in the course of the enquiry before Mr. Ryan, police magistrate, learned for the first time that the first three defendants claimed to have inherited the property, and that the fourth defendant claimed it as an alleged purchase from the first three defendants. The magistrate referred the plaintiff to a civil court. The plaintiff said that the contentions of the first three defendants were entirely unfounded, and that neither they nor the fourth defendant had any interest whatever in the premises. Plaintiff was not aware whether the fourth defendant really paid any thing, or whether the alleged conveyance was collusive and made in order, if possible, to put obstacles in the way of the plaintiff's recovery of the premises. The fourth defendant had put up a shed on part of the land, and let out the same, and appropriated the rents.

The first, third, and fourth defendants, who defended the suit, said that the plaintiffs had not obtained the leave of the Court to file it on behalf of themselves and the other members of their community, and that it was not maintainable. The premises belonged obsolutely to the first termed defendants, and their father and grand-fathers before them. The fourth defendant was the owner, having purchased the property from the first three defendants. The successive possessions of the premises were in their own right; and if necessary, a prescriptive title would be relied upon. In November 1888, at the time of the Walkeshower fair, the fourth defendant noticed on the premises two Purdesees, who at first pretended they had come to see the fair. The fourth defendant had them ejected by the police. The criminal proceedings taken against the defendants thereafter were dismissed after a long enquiry. The materials sold by the first three defendants belonged to them, and they said there were entitled to sell them. The fourth defendant had, before the suit, mortgaged the premises. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JOGA BECHAR.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 10th November last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Harilal K. Pandia, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Shantaram Nurayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the evening of the 24th September last, a fight took place in the Koli quarter of the village of Navli owing, it was alleged, to the wife of the accused having taken refuge in the house of one Karra Bagha. On the one side, the combatants were Haria Kharra and his two cousins, and, on the other, the three sons of the accused. At first they all fought with sticks, but after a while, the deceased Kharra arriving on the scene, began to abuse them all for fighting. The accused seemed to have become incensed at this, and fetching a rice pounder from his house, struck the deceased Khara on the head. Deceased was removed to the Anand hospital, where he died on the 2nd October from the injuries he had received, namely a fractured skull. The Sessions Judge thought that these facts were satisfactorily proved by the evidence for the prosecution; and that the attempt of the defence to prove an *alibi* threw much discredit on the witnesses, who were unable to name the alleged assailant, who, they said, was a woman. The strong point in favour of the prosecution was that, from the very first, the prisoner was accused. At that time, no one seemed to be anxious to press the matter; and if the man had recovered, the case would naturally have been treated as one of simple hurt, as a fracture of the skull was not suspected. The deceased's statement that he was struck with a "jar," his Honour thought, must be attributed to the semi-conscious state he was in at the time; and his Honour for these and other reasons considered the charge proved. Considering the weapon used, it was evident that, at the moment of striking, there was an intention to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. The hospital assistant's evidence left no doubt that death was caused by the blow. The assessors found the accused not guilty; but his Honour, differing from them, found him guilty of culpable homicide, sentencing him to ten year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on looking at the evidence and the arguments of counsel, confirmed the conviction; but reduced the sentence to one of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

"GUZERAT CUP" MEET.

FIRST LIST OF ENTRIES.

		Guzerat Cup. No. of chances.	Salmon Cup.
	Mr. W. H. White	2	0
	Mr. C. P. White	1	1
	Major Clowes	2	1
	Capt. Capel Cure	2	1
5	Mr. C. W. Waddington	2	1
	Mr. E. W. Procter Sims	1	0
	Mr. Templer	2	0
	Dr. Martin	2	1
	Mr. N. S. Symons	2	1
10	Mr. Littleton	2	1
	Major Elliot	2	1
	Colonel Rhodes	2	1
	Mr. Burder	2	1
	Captain Jervis	2	1
15	Mr. Nathan	1	1
	Mr. Henderson	2	0
	Mr. Philip	1	1
	Capt. Harrison	1	1
	Capt. Aplin	1	1
20	Mr. Graham	2	1
	Mr. Macrae	1	1
	Mr. Younghusband	2	1
	Capt. Cox	0	1
	Mr. Stack	0	1
	Mr. Clifton	0	1
	Mr. Gray	0	1
27	Mr. A. F. Maconochie	0	1
	Total	37

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WRITING from Cairo, a correspondent speaks of the "great regret which all ranks of the Army feel at the departure of Sir James Dormer." He proceeds to give an account of the General's farewell:—"He was escorted from the official residence to the Cairo railway terminus by a detachment of Egyptian Lancers, the military honours in the station-yard being paid by a company of the Dorsetshire, with the band of that regiment. The platform was crowded, prominent among those present being the Khedive's principal Aide-de-Camp and First Master of Ceremonies—his Excellency Youssef Pasha Shuhdi and Mohamed Bey Zeki, who conveyed to the gallant General the wishes of his Highness for a *bon voyage*—the ladies and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, a number of the leading members of Cairo society, Major-General Forrestier-Walker, the officers of his staff and many of the officers of the British garrison, Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, the officers of his staff, and the British officers serving with the Egyptian troops now in Cairo. In fact, nearly all the English in Cairo, and many visitors from Alexandria, had assembled at the station to say good-bye to the gallant General. As the train moved slowly out of the station a ringing cheer arose. Lady Dormer and the family are staying a week longer in Cairo, and then go direct to India, where they will arrive shortly before the General, who is obliged to pay a brief visit to England before taking up his command." On resigning his command General Dormer directed a General Order to be promulgated, in which he bade farewell to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under his command and thanked them one and all for the support they had afforded him, and desired them every best wish.

The *France Militaire*, in a seasonable article on the New Year, has pointed out the moderate naval reforms which it hopes presently to see put into execution. As is known, a new *loi de cadres* is in preparation, and our contemporary fears that, instead of establishing the grade of *Capitaine de corvette*—whereby the anomaly would be done away with of having two officers of the same grad occupying different functions on the same ship—the vote will be retarded by a proposal to increase the pay of the senior *Lieutenants de vaisseau*. The *France Militaire* believes further that certain posts of doubtful utility ashore might be abolished, and the inferior *personnel* at sea reduced, which would enable other ships to be commissioned, or the squadron to be doubled in fighting units. The Ministers have declared that some small efforts in this direction will be made. Much has been said lately of the faulty industrial organisation of the arsenals and other naval establishments, and our contemporary advocates the suppression of certain of these latter which are not located at the ports, and the specialisation of the arsenals, as conducive to economy and to greater rapidity in the construction of ships. The same paper also points out that while the arsenals are amply provided with lines of rail and with all the appliances for electric lighting, cart-horses in great numbers are employed, and each arsenal pays about 40,000 fr. per annum for gas. In regard to naval administration, our contemporary would have the Minister adopt the principles proposed in the Department of War; abolish the *inscription maritime*, which is the work of Colbert; create an army corps of the naval forces, under the command of General Briere de L'Isle; attend to the matter of rewards; and unify the retiring pensions.

From the *Esercito Italiano* and the Spezia correspondent of the *Italia Militare e Marina* we learn the following particulars concerning the disaster on board the Vesuvio:—At 9 o'clock in the morning of January 5, the first division of the squadron, which had been anchored at Genoa for 15 days—where several of the ships' companies had rendered efficient help in extinguishing a serious fire at that port—received the order to weigh anchor; but, just at the time, a loud explosion was heard from the Vesuvio. Captain de Diberi, who was in command, signalled to the flagship that an accident had occurred, and Vice-Admiral Lovera di Maria at once proceeded to the scene of the disaster. The explosion had taken place at the valve of one of the auxiliary tubes of the forward boiler, whence a great volume of steam and boiling water had issued, causing the instant death of Guglielmo Grille, a stoker, and seriously injuring Salvatore Vayro, who died towards the evening. Francesco Agazzi, who succumbed later, and five others were removed to the military hospital. The Admiral suspended his order for the departure of the ships, which remained in port, hoisting their flags half-mast, and their officers and men paid the last homage to the deceased men. A vigorous inquiry has been ordered as to the cause of the disaster, and three superior officers were despatched from Spezia for the purpose; but the report of the Commander of the Vesuvio seems to point to the fact that the explosion was not due to the fault of any member of the ship's company, but to some mechanical defect.

The Company of the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee launched recently the new Chilian battleship Capitan Prat, which has been constructed from the designs of M. Lagasse. The length of the ship between the perpendiculars is 322 ft., her beam (including her plating) 60 ft. 8 in., her mean draught nearly 22 ft., and her displacement 6,901 tons. She has two independent engines, which are to develop 12,000 horse-power with induced draught giving a speed of 18 or 19 knots, and with natural draught a speed of 17 knots. Her protection is assured, as we learn from the Yacht, by a belt of Schneider steel 11·81 in. in thickness, an armoured deck, and a central fort covered with 3·93 in. of steel, which extends over more than a third of the area. She bears the name of the Chilian hero, Arturo Prat, who fell in the battle of Iquique on May 21, 1879. Prat, it will be remembered, was in command of the corvette Esmeralda, and though she was armed with very inferior guns, he did not shrink from engaging the Peruvian ironclad Huascar. His ship was rammed by her opponent, which Prat therefore ordered his men to board, springing himself first upon the deck. The Esmeralda, however, became disengaged, and one man only was able to follow their gallant commander, who was shot down almost immediately. A statue in Valparaiso perpetuates the memory of this brave and daring seaman.

The announcement that the Admiralty have decided that the Indian troopships shall be handed over to the Indian Government in 1894 is not one which the *Army and Navy Gazette* regards with unmitigated feelings of satisfaction. It will, they say, have the effect of freeing a considerable number of officers and men, and at a time when they are unavoidably wanted; but the reserve for war is diminished by exactly the same number, and without an alternative source of supply being opened. In fact, the great advantages of manning these vessels—which would necessarily be laid up at an outbreak of hostilities—from the regular service, lay in the fact that they formed thereby an immediate reserve which could be at once drawn upon without delay to give expansion to the *personnel* on the East Indies, Mediterranean, and Home Stations. What do the authorities propose to replace this reserve with? Every year we appear to be drying up sources from which we could supply officers and men thoroughly trained and efficient, and to be relying more and more on a scheme of mobilisation which has only been partially tested, and by which no provision is made for expansion abroad, except so far as the Royal Naval Reserve may be so considered.

The Austrian Admiralty has decided on the constitution of a "Schul Escadre" for the training of officers and men in the tactical and technical handling of war-ships at sea. This squadron—which will consist of the frigate Radetsky, the corvettes Erzherzog Friedrich and Frundsberg, and the gunboats Albatros and Nautilus—will cruise, like the former "Winter Squadron," in Dalmatian waters. We observe that the Reichswehr criticises very severely the constitution of this new Training Squadron, on the ground that it consists of ships of old types, and especially because it includes no torpedo-boats, and has guns of a small calibre and engines of antiquated kind. "Now," says our contemporary, "can the proper management of the complicated machinery of a modern battle-ship be learned under such conditions? An officer who is familiar with the handling of a Friedrich under sail will be sadly at a loss on board a Kaiser Franz Joseph." Further, says the Reichswehr, the new tactical system cannot be profitably studied with a squadron steaming only 10 knots an hour, and unaccompanied by a torpedo-boat.

The report of the Committee on Naval Uniform has, the *Army and Navy Gazette* is informed, been consigned to the limbo of the waste-paper, basket, and we feel certain that very few persons will mourn its fate. There is no very great desire on the part of naval officers to see changes made in their dress which may not be for the better and are certain to lead to extra expense. As one of our correspondents remarked, "Better to bear the ills we know," than court others which may be ten times more irritating. Some day, perhaps, a legislator may rise who will do for the officers that which has been done, and done extremely well, for the men; but for the present it is wiser to let the matter alone.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the whole, sale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealer everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Calcutta Street,

HAMBURG.

Wolber & Brohm
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
Request connections for Import of German and
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Produce received.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

you need a pleasant drink,
ave found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
ne I cannot do without.

When the systen is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well;
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., andothers, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

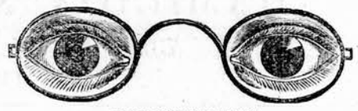
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

FROM BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



PERFECT PEBBLES!

C. S. KALE & CO.,
OCULIST-OPTICIANS,
76, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST Quality Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses in Metal, Steel, Nickel, Aluminium, Pinchback, Silver, Tortoise-shell, and Gold Frames.

Tinted Lenses in all Shades, and new-made Jewellery cases of different sort. Those who require good articles at greatly reduced prices should apply at once for our Price Lists.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but ATKINSON'S "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S Excelsior make, which is the finest of all Delights.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, "White Rose," and address in full.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

SPECIAL

SEASON'S

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PATENT DRESS OXFORD SHOES .....Rs. 12 0

Do. do. with Toe Caps ..... „ 12 8

A MOST FAVORABLE PURCHASE FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Piploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for pay ent in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discounts to the Trade.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantages which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Assam India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

S, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

S, RUE VIVIENNE, S, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

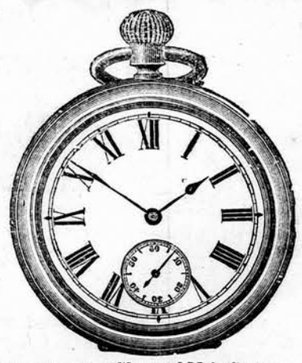
SANTAL-MIDY **Beware of imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, S, RUE VIVIENNE, S

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post Prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V.P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they



offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance, a perfect watch	45
The same works in Hunting case	50
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, very substantial	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case do. do. excellent Presentation Watch	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.
POONA, 1, East Street.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Awarded the **ONLY GOLD MEDAL** for Whiskey, Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889.
TRY IRISH
ESTABLISHED 1784.
OLD BUSHMILLS
PURE MALT WHISKEY
Perfect Purity Guaranteed. Old and Thoroughly Matured.

Old Pot Stills.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd. Offices: Hill St., BELFAST, Ireland.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED

WORLD TYPE WRITER
ENTIRELY SIMPLE AND EASY TO LEARN.
NO INSTRUCTION NEEDED.
DOUBLE CASE.
WORLD TYPE WRITER,
WRITES 77 CHARACTERS.
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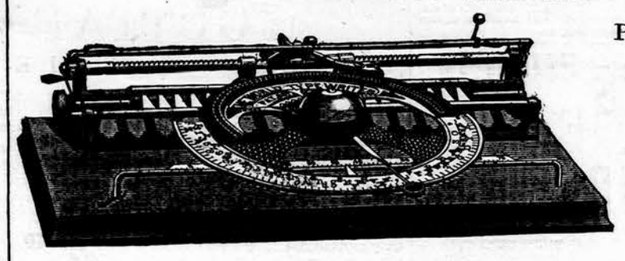

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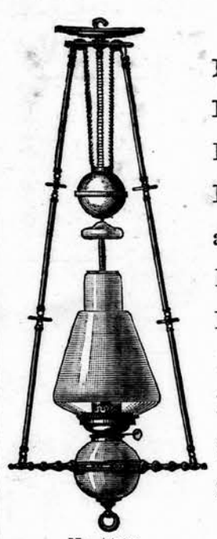

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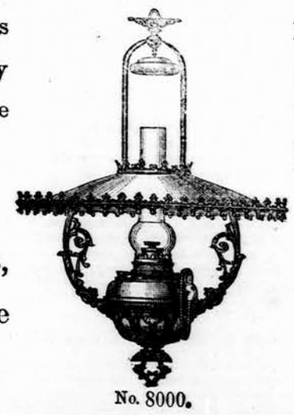

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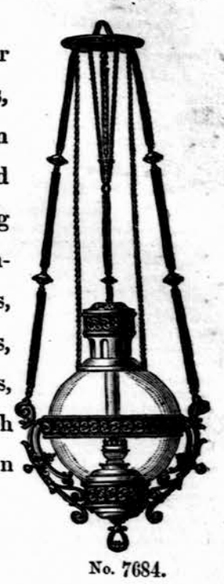

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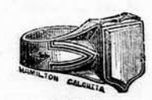
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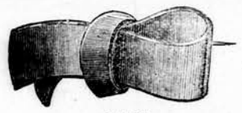
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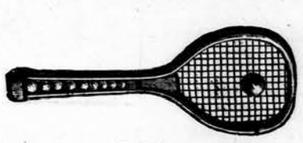
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